

Arthur Miall  
18 Bowrie St. E.C. 6

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 950.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## SOIREE to MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

The COMMITTEE of the EMANCIPATION SOCIETY have much pleasure in informing the friends of Negro Emancipation that they intend to hold a FAREWELL SOIREE in honour of GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., prior to his departure for the United States. The meeting will take place at RADLEY'S HOTEL, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACK-FRIARS, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., the Chairman of the Society, will preside at Seven o'clock p.m.

Refreshments will be provided at Six o'clock.

Tickets, price 2s. each, may be had at the Emancipation Society's Office, 65, Fleet-street, E.C. An early application is requested.

## PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,

23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by

ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

Congregational Library.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1758, for Children of Both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Treasurer—H. E. GURNEY, Esq.

SEVENTY ORPHAN CHILDREN will be ADMITTED into the above Institution during the year 1864.

Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. The application should be accompanied by a stamped envelope containing the name and address of the person requiring the information.

Contributions are earnestly solicited.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

## THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON (late at Stamford-hill).

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will take place on MONDAY next, the 18th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, to Elect Fifteen Children (Nine Boys and Six Girls) from a List of Seventy-one Candidates.

Mr. Alderman ABBISS in the Chair.

It will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, and the poll close at Two.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited.

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

N.B. All Subscriptions and Post-office Orders should be addressed to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

## SCHOOL SHIP.—The THAMES MARINE OFFICERS' TRAINING-SHIP WORCESTER, moored off Erith, is managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY GREEN, Esq., Blackwall, E.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—C. H. Chambers, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.

TREASURER—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., 35, Wilton-place, S.W.

Respectable BOYS, from the age of Twelve to Fifteen, intended for the SEA, are Received on Board, and thoroughly EDUCATED for a SEAFARING LIFE. Terms of Admission, Thirty-five Guineas per Annum.

Forms and Prospectuses can be obtained on application to  
W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec.,  
19, London-street, E.C.

## FORSTER and ANDREWS, ORGAN BUILDERS, HULL, have several GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGANS, which they have taken in exchange, FOR SALE.

For Price and Particulars, apply, by letter, to Forster and Andrews, Organ Builders, Hull.

## HARMONIUMS for CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, and PRIVATE USE.—A well-assorted Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS, by KELLY, ALEXANDER, & Co., at very low prices, always on SALE, at G. CARR'S First-floor, 77, Cheapside, E.C.

## CARLISLE HOUSE.

PORTER and MIALL.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,  
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Terms Moderate.

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G. R. ADDISON, BOOKSELLER and GENERAL NEWS AGENT, 411, George-street, Sydney, New South Wales. Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, forwarded by every mail from any of the Australian Colonies.

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BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER WANTED for the BRITISH SCHOOL, KELVEDON, on April 4th, 1864. Salary about 40l. per annum.  
Apply to Jabez V. Braddy, Kelvedon, Essex.

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Application, stating age, salary, and full particulars, to be made to W. Rowntree and Co., Scarborough.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as an ASSISTANT to the GROCERY TRADE. Age, twenty-one years. Good References will be given.

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THERE are a few VACANCIES for PUPILS in a first-class ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in a healthy part of the Weald of Kent.

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## NORTH TERRACE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

Miss PRICE begs to announce that the DUTIES of her SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 18th inst.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

## BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEO. FOSTER.

Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

## PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.

Miss FLETCHER begs to inform her Friends that she expects to RE-ASSEMBLE her PUPILS on TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

## HURST COURT COLLEGE, ORE, HASTINGS.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of Dover, removed to Hastings at Christmas (1863). Hurst Court has been carefully designed as a first-class Educational Establishment. Its elevated and beautiful situation has received the unqualified approbation of several eminent physicians. There will be a preparatory department for children under ten years of age.

## EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.

Conducted by Miss NICHOLS.

The course of Study embraces all the essentials of a solid and refined English Education, with Music, Singing, Drawing, French and German, taught by Professors. The highest References are given.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 20th January.

## DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.

Principal: C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, Jan. 18th.

Prospectuses and Statements of Successes achieved by Pupils at the Examinations conducted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, may be obtained on application at the School, and of Messrs. Relfe Brothers, school booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

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## THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 26th of January.

A Prospectus may be had on application.

## LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the MISSES MIALL.

Referees: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., Welland House, Forest-hill, London.

School will reopen January 22nd.

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Miss GRIFFITH, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School, receives a FEW YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE with her Sisters. Terms moderate.

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## THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., RECEIVES a FEW PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE, or to Prepare for University Examinations.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

## CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG instructs thoroughly in all Departments, and prepares for the Universities, the Civil and East India Service, and for all the Public Examinations, in which his Pupils have been uniformly very successful, and gained Honours.

Particulars and ample references by Prospectus. Terms inclusive, and according to age.

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Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangement.

A PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Prospectuses on application.

## THE WOODLANDS, MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Mrs. TOLLER (Widow of the late Rev. Henry Toller) receives a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to be EDUCATED by her DAUGHTERS. The Course of Instruction includes English in all its branches, with French, Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting. The House is commodious, and pleasantly situated in its own grounds, just out of the town.

Referees:—The Revs. W. Brock, 12, Gower-street, London; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; E. T. Prust, Northampton; E. H. Delf, Coventry; T. Toller, Kettering; and the Parents of Pupils.

1, PARAGON, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

## THE Misses HADLEY beg to announce that they continue to RECEIVE FIFTEEN YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

They are assisted by Masters of long standing, and by a Resident Foreign Governess; but as they carry on the work of General Instruction themselves, each Pupil is under their own immediate and constant superintendence.

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Reference is kindly permitted to W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., Avenue-road, Regent's-park; Rev. J. Beazley, Blackheath; Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., Lee, Kent; Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., Kilburn; Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Bishops Stortford; Rev. W. H. Dyer, Bath.

## EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

## HEATHFIELD HOUSE—ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire, three miles from Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal;

Aided by competent Masters.

The Educational Training in this Establishment is thorough, comprehensive, and discriminating. Pupils are prepared for Commercial or Professional life, and (if required) for the Middle Class Examinations and Matriculation for the London University.

The locality is singularly healthy, the domestic arrangements select and liberal, and the supervision on the part of the Principal (whose whole time is devoted to the Pupils) most careful and unremitting.

References to Parents of Pupils and competent Educational Judges.

Terms, which are moderate (and, if required, inclusive), on application.

SEVERAL VACANCIES AT CHRISTMAS.





**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL**, No. 120, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near Birmingham, (removed from Guildford House), conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 26th, 1864.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL**, near HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, January 27th, 1864.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Philip C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School; or the Rev. George Smith, Congregational Library, Finsbury.

**DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY-SCHOOL**, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, January 22nd.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

**OBERLIN HOUSE**, WEST BRIXTON, S.

PROSPECTUSES of the above ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN forwarded to Parents anxious to obtain for their Sons the Comforts of Home, combined with a solid Commercial and Classical Education.

Respectable references given and required.

SAM. J. WILKINS, Principal.

**FOREST HOUSE**, WOODFORD, N.E.

The First Term for the Present Year commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20th.

Mr. SYKES has the pleasure of announcing that during the past year Two of his Pupils have passed the Senior Oxford Examination—one the Junior in Honours, and has taken the Prize for Classics at the College of Preceptors' London Examination.

Prospectus on application. One or Two Pupils capable of Reading for Public Examinations would be received on Reduced Terms.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

**SHIRELAND HALL**, BIRMINGHAM.

The COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION place the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive, in

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL,

Where the Sons of Laymen are also educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. Davies, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

More than Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN JANUARY the 29th.

**HYDE-PARK SCHOOL**, LEEDS.

The Rev. Dr. BREWER begs to inform his friends that, with the view of meeting more efficiently the wants of this important centre of industry and enterprise, he has resolved upon taking as partner Mr. JOHN SPENCER BARKER, B.A. (London), in conjunction with whom the School will be in future conducted. It is hoped that by this arrangement additional facilities will be given to the pupils to prepare for either the learned professions or commercial life.

Terms: Boarders, 35, 37, and 40 guineas per annum; day scholars, 10, 12, and 14 guineas; parlour boarders, 60 guineas. The present Vacation will terminate on TUESDAY, January 26th, 1864.

For further particulars apply to either of the Masters, at the School.

**HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL**, THAME, near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH,

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Dorey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

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**WRIGHT and MANN** (late Holborn-hill) having REMOVED to more Commodious Premises, 143, HOLBORN-BARS, LONDON (corner of Brook-street), invite an Inspection of their superior New and Improved SEWING MACHINES.

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Fashionable Saturday Morning Entertainments, commencing January 16th, at one o'clock. In order to prevent over-crowding, the price of admission for a limited number of Fashionable Saturday Morning Entertainments, will (by the special request of many distinguished patrons of the Institution) be half-a-crown.—The Polytechnic gallery will be carpeted and decorated, and everything done to increase the comfort of the visitors.—John Henry Pepper, Hon. Director.

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Established 1841.

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1st. An Annuity to his wife, should she be alive at his death, varying according to ages; together with, 2nd. A fixed sum payable to his children or other heirs, if his wife should have died before him.

The following table indicates the rates of combined Annuities and Assurances which can be secured at the Company's ordinary premiums.

Annuity to Wife should she survive her Husband, combined with Assurance of 100l. to other Heirs at his death, should his wife die before him.

Husband.	Wife.	Annual Premium.	Annuity to Wife.
20	20	£1 17 6	£6 12 0
25	20	2 2 8	6 10 6
	25		6 19 6
30	20	2 9 0	8 8 6
	25		6 18 6
	30		7 9 0
35	20	2 15 10	6 5 6
	25		6 16 6
	30		7 8 0
	35		8 0 6
40	20	3 4 6	6 1 6
	25		6 11 0
	30		7 2 6
	35		7 15 6
	40		8 11 0
45	20	3 14 0	5 17 0
	25		6 6 0
	30		6 17 0
	35		7 10 6
	40		8 6 6
	45		9 6 0
50	20	4 8 6	5 12 6
	25		6 1 0
	30		6 11 6
	35		7 4 6
	40		8 0 0
	45		9 0 0
	50		10 5 6

EXAMPLE.—A gentleman in his thirtieth year, by paying 2l. 9s. yearly, can secure to his wife, now aged twenty-five, an annuity of 6l. 18s. 6d., if she survives him, or a payment of 100l. to his children, or other heirs, if his wife has died before him.

The annuities payable at other ages than those in the above table may be learned on application.

JOHN M. MCANDLISH, Manager.

ALEX. H. WHYT, London Secretary.

## RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMED VALENTINES.

ST. VALENTINE'S GLOVES, and the SACHET VALENTINE of the Language of Flowers. Price 1s. each, or either sent by Post for fourteen Stamps.

Rimmel's ROSEWATER CRACKERS, each of which contains a small Rosewater Fountain. A new and amusing device for Evening Parties. Price 2s.

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Wellington Christchurch Waitahuna Shotover  
Wanganui Kaiaoi Dunstan Kingston  
Nelson Timaru Manuhiriki Hogburn  
Picton Dunedin

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that Colony, on terms which may be learned on application at the London Office.

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Silks. Wool and Paisley Shawls. Hosiery and Gloves.  
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Jackets. Winceys and French Merinos. Trimmings and Fancy Furs. Flannels and Skirtings. Goods, &c., &c.

N.B.—WIDE WIDTH GRO-DE-SUEZ in BLACK and COLOURS, at 2s. 9d. per yard, worth 3s. 3d.

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Homoeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homoeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

J. Errs, of London, Homoeopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article PURE in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use,

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possessing a most

DELICIOUS AROMA.

Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Adulterations of Food," says:—Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again: "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea."

Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk.

Secured in tin-lined ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. packets, labelled, and sold at 1s. 6d. per lb. by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE SEPARATION OF THINGS THAT OUGHT TO GO TOGETHER.

WE had thought to have taken leave with the close of the last year of the discussion raised in these columns and elsewhere on the electoral policy of the Liberation Society. The expository Memorandum of the Executive Committee elicited such a substantial agreement among the friends of the Society touching their future use of the franchise, that we gladly dismissed the question from the region of controversy to the more fruitful one of action. But we find it necessary to say a word or two in illustration of that special phase of the question which interests politicians. We have before us the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Forster, M.P., to his constituents on Friday last, in which he makes a brief, but pertinent, reference to the decision arrived at by the late Conferences at London, Manchester, and Bristol. We have so sincere a respect for the sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity of the hon. member for Bradford—we so heartily recognise and rejoice on account of the high position which he has won for himself in Parliament—and we cherish such a sanguine hope of his future political career, that we deem it worth while to revert to the subject, and, if possible, to satisfy a class which Mr. Forster so well represents that the policy he hypothetically condemns is not embodied in the resolutions to which he made reference.

That we may do the hon. member as well as the Liberation Society full justice, we extract from the speech, which we read throughout with much satisfaction, the entire passage relating to the matter with which we are concerned, including that portion of it which is only indirectly applicable. The *Daily News* gives it in these words:—

There was the Church question. A little while ago persons who felt strongly upon that matter held a conference, and came to strong resolutions. He was not surprised at that, considering the way in which Church-rates had been played with, at any rate by the leaders of the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) But he thought they made a mistake, if they intended to separate the Church question from other questions of reform. He did not think they could be separated. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they would succeed in carrying the religious reforms unless they aimed at other reforms. (Hear, hear.) There was, for instance, the question of the Irish Church. Even that was not purely a religious question. (Hear, hear.) What was the state of Ireland? Why the landlords and tenants were not on as good terms as could be wished—(Hear, hear)—and the very defence set up for the Irish Church showed that they could not be surprised at that state of things. It was said even by the defenders of that Church, that it was that of the Irish landlords, therefore affecting them alone. How, then, could they be surprised at ill-feeling when property intended for the good of the whole country was thus engrossed by a particular class, and that for the descendants of the whole conquerors, as if it were entirely and purely theirs? If they looked upon the Irish Church question solely upon its temporal and material grounds they would have strong arguments for endeavouring to settle it and to sweep away the anomaly.

Now, it may not be known to Mr. Forster, nor, generally, to those members of Parliament who think with him—although we cannot ascribe their want of knowledge to any deficiency in the means of information, and believe it may be traced, in part at least, to the recoil of most of them from any reasonable investigation of what they are pleased to designate "religious questions"—that the more active friends of religious equality, whatever may be the mainspring of their exertions, have never been chargeable with the mistake of appealing to the Legislature on considerations exclusively religious. They take their stand upon the broad, and, we should hope, the intelligible, ground of political justice. They may care more in their hearts for those aspects of ecclesiastical change which relate to the spiritual than to the temporal interests, whether of themselves only, or of the nation at large. We believe the greater number of them do. But the shape in which they have submitted their measures, the principles on which they have based them, and the pleas they have put forward on behalf of them, have usually, if not uniformly, been such as a political assembly might properly entertain, and political representatives are bound to deal with. Even in regard to the Irish Church, Mr. Forster will find, if he will give himself the trouble to inquire, that on the only occasion on which it was brought forward under the auspices of the Liberation Society—namely, in 1856—it was brought forward, and throughout argued, on grounds of political justice, or as the hon. member himself recommends, "upon its temporal and material grounds." We are the more careful to bring this fact under his notice, because we know it to be a prevalent misconception of the Parliamentary Liberals that the efforts of the friends of religious equality are chiefly prompted by sectarian motives, betoken no necessary sympathy with political Liberalism, and point to an issue about which statesmanship cannot legitimately concern itself. Nevertheless, the supposition is purely gratuitous, and it is certainly one which men of Mr. Forster's calibre should discard as soon as possible.

It is some such misapprehension as this which runs throughout his otherwise sensible remarks on the decision of the conferences. "He did not think they would succeed in carrying the religious reforms unless they aimed at other reforms." Mr. Forster is not unacquainted with the course pursued by the Anti-Slavery Society and the Anti-Corn Law League. Would he, in their case, have contended that the organisations set up for special objects would have done wisely and well for the questions they strove to bring to a satisfactory settlement if they had merged them in the larger question which was as ripe in their day as in ours, and much more so. The members of the Liberation Society do not, on becoming connected with it, thereby isolate themselves from the political world. We put it with confidence to the hon. member for Bradford, whether those of his constituents who are known to belong to that organisation, and who take the liveliest interest in its affairs, are less intent than others in regard to other great political questions, or would be more likely than others to condone any deliberate act of his by which, in his capacity as their representative, he should evince any indifference to "other reforms." Does he believe that if he were to pursue a Parliamentary course on all ecclesiastical questions such as would satisfy their convictions, they would leave him at liberty to do much as he might please over the whole range of topics which he describes as "temporal and material"? We have not a moment's doubt as to what would be the hon. member's reply to this inquiry.

An agreement among a hundred, a thousand, or a hundred thousand electors as to some points which they will make a *sine qua non* with candidates for Parliamentary seats, is binding and exclusive only so far as it goes. It is a mutual pledge not to be satisfied without certain concessions, but it is not a mutual pledge to be content with them as, under any circumstances, sufficient. Because we form a compact with one another to

exact this or that particular thing, we do not give up the individual right of requiring some other thing. The Church question is separated from other questions of reform by the electoral policy of the Liberation Society only in as far as the efforts of that Society are concerned. The members of the Society are free in all other respects, and, on general political topics, will pursue, we apprehend, precisely the same course they would have done if no such organisation had been in existence. They are, for the most part, not only Liberals, but advanced Liberals. They understand justice in ecclesiastical matters to be as much part and parcel of a consistent Liberal creed as justice in political, fiscal, or social matters. They give special importance to such questions simply because if they did not, all such questions would be ignored. Their aim is not to narrow the *programme* of Reformers, but to widen it—not to get rid of any of its items, but to add to them—not to demand less than secular politicians, but more. Individually, we have no doubt, they will be, with very few exceptions, abreast of the most forward movements of the age—perhaps we might add, the most energetic promoters of them, as hitherto they always have been. But there is a class of questions in which they are deeply interested which have not as yet interested the Liberal party as such—and their determination is this, that they will not allow those questions "to be left out in the cold," as, for the most part, they have been. If there is any separation between secular and ecclesiastical reforms, it will result, not from the electoral action of the Liberation Society, but from the narrow, and, let us add, the sectarian application of their own principles by Liberal candidates, and upon them, and upon their Church prejudices, will rest the responsibility, should the party come to grief.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

'Tis a story now "nine days old," and we have endeavoured to keep from telling it. We are glad that we have done so because we shall probably use rather more moderate language than we could have employed a week ago. Not that we always approve of the use of "moderate language." On the contrary, we think that there is, oftentimes, a canting about its employment which is indicative of the existence of extremely moderate feelings; or generally, perhaps, of no feelings at all. You are expected, in the present day, to see the foulest crimes committed under the foulest circumstances, and always to use "moderate language" respecting them. You are expected to see your dearest principles maligned, your own character and that of your friends assailed in the most cowardly and dastardly manner, and never to use anything but "moderate language." You are expected to see justice prostituted by favour, the poor ridden down by the rich, the innocent basely seduced, and never to use anything but "moderate language." Kagosima is burnt; you call it a cowardly crime, and a smilingly indifferent friend beseeches you to be "moderate." Two-thirds of the clergy may be guilty of downright hypocrisy and open sin in using the Burial Service. A bold critic tells them so, and he is at once condemned for not being "moderate." And so on. We should like to pursue our illustrations, but we may end them by suggesting whether the present state of apathy with respect to all public questions,—of social morality, religious practice, or ecclesiastical and political reform,—has not, to a great extent, been caused by the sinful customary use of moderate language. We have sent down upon base purposes and rotten institutions the soft rain of a gentle expostulation, when the Almighty would most probably have employed hailstones and coals of fire. We have argued when we should have denounced. We have reproached when we should have struck—struck hot and hard as thunderbolts from heaven. "Moderation" has, however,



had the praise of all the churches and of most men. To be "neither hot nor cold" is now to be an example worthy of universal imitation. If the Prophets, or a Greater than the Prophets were now on earth, and were to speak as they spoke of old, would there not be a condemnatory cry in every magazine and newspaper, "They are not moderate!"

Well, then, we do not promise to be extremely moderate, or ask the reader to indulge in moderate comments, in telling our story. Why should we? A foul iniquity has been committed under the sun, and shall we deliberately say, "Go to, go to"? And yet it is an old, old story, and may, for aught we know, have to be told a thousand times again.

We "pray you listen to our story." We are in the city of Edinburgh a few nights since—Edinburgh the intelligent, the cultivated, the holy. Christmas has passed. The eight city clergymen who live on the proceeds of taxation sit in their comfortable studies, thinking probably of some subjects appropriate to a New Year's sermon. But it happens that their salaries are due, and—we do not know, but it would seem—sadly in arrear. Desperate attempts have been made to collect what they claim, but to no purpose. Under these circumstances it is resolved to strike a blow which shall horrify the recusants. We say "resolved," for the act which we are about to relate appears to have been a deliberate one, and, for our own part, we believe that it was planned.

Amongst those who refused to pay this tax for the support of the clergy, was a man living in Nelson-street, Edinburgh. The claim upon him was £l. 2s. By order of the Town Council—a body now composed of members of the Established and Free Churches—a broker was ordered to go to the house and seize goods for the amount. At that time a dead body lay in an upper room—with heartbroken wife and friends surrounding it. The broker and his assistants were told of this on their entering the house, but they probably knew it before and declined to defer their work. They entered the house. The claim, we have stated, was for £l. 2s. In one lower room they seized goods to the value of 20*l.*, and then they mounted stairs to the chamber of death. Hush! Hush! Why? Are they not the representatives of the clergy? Eight clergymen; eight Established Church clergymen; eight men who claim to be the sole authorised representatives of the gentle and loving Christ—Christ the Sacrifice—in the great city of Edinburgh? Hush! Are they not in the house of mourning, and have they not come on a religious errand? They enter the chamber. What words pass we do not know. The men look around. There are the bereaved. There is a bed, and on it lies a dead body. Off with it, in the sight of wife and friends!—off with it! The bed is worth money—money—money for the city clergy! Off with the body! Off it is taken; the bed is seized; and the demand of the city clergy is satisfied.

This, we beg to state, did not occur in Rome in the reign of Domitian. Domitian, if he had had a quarter of the humanising influences that have been brought to bear on the Edinburgh clergy and their balliffs in the town council, would have been ashamed of such a thing. And yet—thanks be to God!—the Gospel has influence. The clergy have, by this time, no doubt, received the value of the bed, but both they and their agents have actually lived unmolested lives ever since this deed was done. No doubt they have relied upon the forbearance of men whom they felt to be suffering for Christian principle. And they have rightly relied. The Voluntaries of Edinburgh are not the men to teach truth at the point of the sword, to hammer in orthodoxy with a constable's staff, or take a passionate and heathen revenge for a crime committed against Christ and His people. Had they been other than they are, as soon as the news of this deed was known, the house of every city clergyman and every town councillor in Edinburgh would probably have been pulled to the ground. But both clergy and council have remained, as they should be, unmolested. Let another punishment descend upon them! Avoid them as you would avoid the hangman. Let every tradesman refuse to supply them with goods. Let every man who cares for his character pass them without so much as looking at them! Let them be *lepers* until by confession, apology, and restitution, they have made good their sacrilege and atoned for the disgrace they have done to the Christian profession and the human heart and soul which God has given us.

Whether this act will rouse the Dissenters of Edinburgh out of their lethargy we do not know. They recently held, as has already been noticed in our columns, a meeting on the Clerico-Police-tax question. It was one of the best meetings that has been held in Edinburgh for very many years. Exception, however, has since been taken to one remark

made at this remarkable gathering. The Rev. A. C. Rutherford has very fittingly called attention to the following expression of a speaker:—"What they can do, if they would, is this—seek, and seek immediately, with us, the abolition of a law which, in its operation, must be a painful one, as it is unjust to their fellow-citizens—and to seek that, while a State-Church remain, its ministers be provided for in such a manner as may not bring them into collision with their fellow citizens, nor hinder their usefulness as ministers of the Gospel." Mr. Rutherford understands these words to mean that Government should be applied to to give the clergy some other State provision which should render their position more comfortable. He calls attention to the fact that Mr. Lowe's words were not disavowed, and he protests against them as an "atrocious proposal":—

"Your readers," Mr. Rutherford says, in a letter to the *Caledonian Mercury*, "are as competent as either you or myself to judge of what is implied in the words I have quoted. I submit that they imply, in the first place, a distinct pledge that the Dissenters of Edinburgh shall not object to the city clergy demanding a provision from the national funds on the condition that the clergy will help us to get rid of this penny! They imply, in the second place, a pretty distinct intimation that, in the opinion of Edinburgh Dissenters, the usefulness of our State clergy as ministers of the Gospel will not be materially hindered by the circumstance of their being connected with and paid by the State, if only they will consent not to trouble the corporation and the inhabitants of Edinburgh with this tax! Both of these sentiments appear to me to involve a black and dangerous compromise of principle and of truth. I may not view this tax as some men view it; but I look upon it as a just and righteous tax, if the principle of a State-Church, even in the mildest form in which it can be applied, is not a sinful and anti-Christian principle. I care not from what source you draw the support of our State clergy. If the ordinance of Christ be set aside, and the ministers of Christ shall be provided for in a way different from what He has appointed—with our consent—we compromise the principle of Dissent."

We confess that the words Mr. Rutherford has quoted will bear the interpretation he has put upon them, but knowing what we do of some of the Scottish Voluntaries, we cannot believe that interpretation to be the right one. It is impossible that Mr. Lowe could mean that the United Kingdom is to be taxed to save the pockets of the Dissenters of Edinburgh. In all probability his intention was to suggest that the tax should be converted into a charge on the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Scotland—a mode of settling the vexed question analogous to that which has taken place in Ireland, and which has more than once been suggested as the best means of disposing of the Church-rate question. We regret, however, that no member of the Annuity-tax Association has replied to Mr. Rutherford's letter.

And now, another question. It has been stated that the Joint Committee of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches appointed to consider terms of union between the two bodies, have arrived at "a very gratifying harmony" of opinion in regard to the province of the civil magistrate on the subject of religion. The question of the National Endowment of the Church remains to be considered. May we, as innocent English readers, ask whether this "harmony of opinion" concerning the province of the civil magistrate extends to such a case as the seizing, for ecclesiastical purposes, of a bed from beneath a dead body? To put the matter pointedly, would the Free Church Committee approve or disapprove of such an act? We ask this because the inhuman proceeding on which we have just commented was done under the authority of Free Church members of the Edinburgh Town Council.

One word more, and that also relates to a Scottish matter. The vexed Cardross case is at an end. The Rev. Mr. Macmillan has expressed his wish for judgment to go against him by default, and judgment has therefore been delivered. The delicate question relating to the precise authority of the civil magistrate in Church affairs will, therefore, not come before a superior tribunal. Mr. Macmillan says that in his poverty and old age he wishes to live in quietness, and peace with all. We must all be glad of such an ending to such a painful case. It is to be regretted whenever a Church appears, as such, in a court of law. The Free Church in this case spoiled a good case by bad and mere special pleading. It has to be congratulated on the fact that it is saved the repetition of the whole of such a defence as it set up against Mr. Macmillan.

We direct attention to the sermons of Dr. Stanley and Dr. Wordsworth, outlines of which we give below. Those who know the relative positions of the Dean and his Senior Canon, will easily detect the undercurrent of opposition between them. The remarks of the Church journals on the political prospects, of the Church, having regard to the policy of the Liberation Society, are also worth noting. They are signs, although as yet but feeble in their character, that Church questions will be pushed to

a more and more prominent position. Be it so. We are now quite ready, and should be only too glad if the verdict of the whole people of England and Scotland could be taken upon them. We in England, that is to say; and we think we may also answer for Wales. But what of Scotland? We put this question in hope of a reply. Will our Scottish friends give answer?

#### THE CHURCH PAPERS ON ELECTORAL ACTION.

(From the *Guardian*.)

All parties are looking forward, in the present period of recognised inaction, to a time when greater things may be hoped for and more effectual blows struck; and those are likely to carry the day, when the moment of collision and effort comes in earnest, who have spent their breathing time in steadily reviewing the position of things, and making up their minds clearly as to what they mean to go for, and what their claims really rest upon. The malcontent Liberals who are maturing their plans for altering the franchise and making use of it when altered, and the obstinate and implacable Dissenters, who are playing a long game for the overthrow of the Church of England, and who, when baffled in one plan of attack, patiently turn their thoughts to another, are, in their provident wisdom, an example to all other parties, who will have their strength tried the first time that political and religious differences of opinion begin again to absorb the practical interest of Parliament or of the nation.

(From the *Clerical Journal*.)

We should have an electoral policy as well as our foes, and we cannot doubt that, if we please, we can make it highly conducive to the common good. And the course marked out for us is simple enough, contrasted with the machinery which the Dissenters find it necessary to bring into operation. They can find only here and there a man who has seceded from the Church, who is willing to offer himself for their suffrages, and, consequently, they must often vote for Churchmen or not at all. But our position is far different, for Churchmen everywhere ask us for our votes, and those with whom we plead on behalf of our threatened institutions, are already pledged, in a great degree, to uphold them. The only way in which such candidates can be made to play into the hands of Nonconformists, is by their conceding a little on secondary questions; by advocating a readjustment of Church-rates; or by taking up with the cry of a Dissenting grievance. For the purpose of propitiating a part of the constituency such men will often make promises of a doubtful character as to the minor interests of the Church of England, forgetting that, as the waters wear the stones in time, so these little concessions at length undermine great principles. This, then, is what we have to remember—that we have a voice, and, in most instances, a vote; that we occupy positions of social influence; and that we may reasonably expect to do as much with candidates for our suffrages as those who, in most great things, are diametrically opposed to the principles which those candidates entertain.

With the present Parliament the clergy can do much by watching public measures, and then making themselves heard by their representatives. Generally, the mere expression of an opinion by the clergy will have weight with gentlemen whose old associations and present feeling are on the side of the Established Church. There can be no doubt that as soon as Parliament meets notices of motions for reform, for abolition of Church-rates, for revision of the Prayer-book or the Burial Service, will be plentifully given. Let our readers, in reference to each and all of these, communicate with all the members of Parliament whom they personally know, and set before them what they think to be the objections to the proposed measures. . . . But there must be a new Parliament before long, and it is to that the eyes and expectations of the political Dissenters turn. They entertain no hope of doing anything with the present one; indeed, so marked has been its opposition to the tactics and proposals of Nonconformists, that their representative paper tries to discover some reasons for it apart from the mere fact of the great mass of the members being Churchmen. . . . Nothing remains to be done by those who entertain these opinions of the present Parliament, but to affect the constitution of the next one, so as to make it more compliant with their wishes. The clergy must, therefore, direct their energies to the same point, and strictly demand, as a condition of their support, that the Church shall be protected. Happily there are so many and such good arguments why this should be done, and our old institutions upheld, that no difficulty can present itself to us in the matter. If it were merely a question of our tithes and other sources of income, even then we should have a right to be heard in our defence; but the subject is taken far away from its merely pecuniary aspects. The vast increase of the population, which no voluntary efforts pretend to reach, the diligence of the clergy, the increased affection felt by the middle classes for the Church of their forefathers—these, and other equally patent considerations, must have their force in staying the spoiler's hand, and causing the vaunted theories of our opponents to be questioned. We throw out these hints to our readers in the hope that they will feel that the time is come for them to have an electoral policy.



## THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Notwithstanding the objections of Dr. Wordsworth, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley has been installed Dean of Westminster. The ceremony took place at the morning service in the Abbey on Saturday. The usual oaths were administered to the rev. gentleman, and he made declaration in Latin that he would take care of the property of the Abbey. After the ceremony the *Te Deum* was sung.

Before the collect for the day came the following suffrages, or petitions, in addition to the usual ones, especially appropriate to the occasion:—

Priest: O Lord, save Thy servant, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of this collegiate church.

A: And grant unto him that he may ever trust in Thee.

Priest: Give unto him the joy of Thy saving health.

A: And strengthen him with Thy principal Spirit.

This was succeeded by the following special prayer for the new dean:—

Almighty God, by whose gracious providence Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Doctor in Divinity, is appointed Dean of this collegiate church, give unto him the fulness of Thy grace, that those things which he hath promised and his duty requires he may faithfully perform, to the praise and glory of Thy name and the enlargement of Thy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This was followed by the usual prayers down to the close of the service.

Subsequently the new dean presided at a chapter. Canon Wordsworth was not present. The entire service, including the ceremony of installation, occupied just an hour.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Stanley preached his first sermon in Westminster Abbey. In consequence of Dr. Wordsworth's protest against the appointment, and other circumstances connected with Dr. Stanley's theological teaching, there was a very large congregation, every part of the choir and transepts being filled. The dean selected for his text, Romans xii. 1:—

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

He remarked that when Christianity dethroned the previous religions of the world, it immediately proved its sovereign right to the position which it held. It took the old ideas it found, and gave them a better meaning, or if it destroyed them, it put other institutions in their place. It took away that which was old and ready to vanish in order to establish that which was to endure for ever and ever. Of a thousand instances which might be given none was more remarkable than that which had reference to sacrifice. Sacrifice, which was universal in the old religions, had been practically rejected by Christianity, and now there was no Christian sect or church in which Christ was so worshipped. But in a higher sense Christianity was above all religions which observed sacrifice, for it was a religion founded on the greatest of all sacrifices, the sacrifice of the Incarnation culminating in the sacrifice on Calvary. It was a religion of which its continuance in the world depended upon a continued sacrifice—a sacrifice which was spoken of in the New Testament as a sacrifice of heart and mind in grateful praise and thanksgiving, a sacrifice of good deeds, of broken hearts and contrite spirits, a sacrifice of the whole man in the dedication of himself to God. They were to offer to God their own bodies, not the bodies of other victims, and there was also to be a living sacrifice, not dead victims falling beneath the knife of the sacrificer, and it was to be a holy sacrifice, the sacrifice of reasonable human beings worthy of God who planted reason and conscience within them. It was a true Christian sacrifice which ought to pervade their worship, and their lives, their prayers, and all the actions of their lives. It was no metaphor, it was no figure of speech, but it was a substance and a reality which had taken the place of those old sacrifices which were the types and shadows of the new. There had been moments in the lives of many Christian men when this sacrificial act had been true to the very letter. In the early ages, when Christians gave up their lives, they must have felt that they were victims in the cause of truth—and soldiers on the eve of battle, if they reasoned at all, must have felt that they were offering themselves as a sacrifice for their country. It had been stated, indeed, that when our soldiers were in the Crimea, and on the eve of the battle, the chapter from which the text was taken was read by the officer in command. Not only on such great occasions, but in the events of their ordinary lives, they could enter into the spirit of the apostle's words. They felt it, for example, with especial force at the beginning of a new year, when new hopes and new resolutions rose within them, and when they determined with many an effort and many a pang to enter upon a new course of life, and to pledge themselves to the renewed service of their Heavenly Master. They felt it still more if with the new year they were entering upon a new crisis, a new career, a new post, which required the sacrifice of all their energies to that one purpose. That was the case with him who was then addressing them. He was entering upon his new office, which had been handed down from former times, and the text naturally expressed the feeling with which he appeared for the first time before that congregation, and to devote himself to the work to which he had been called. Dr. Stanley proceeded at some length to explain the characteristics of "sacrifice" as set forth by the Church of England in its services. The sacrifice of reason, he said, was the first and paramount to the sacrifice to truth. It was no doubt a hard sacrifice that was required. Long inveterate

customs, cherished phrases, and preconceived notions, were bound up with them; indolent respect to persons was indulged in; and these it was that truth required them to surrender. \*That was the sacrifice which God demanded, and which in the act of self-dedication they declared themselves ready to make. They would always prefer the written truth to the unwritten, and it would be their duty to contend that the Word of God was in the Bible. This, then, was another sacrifice they had to make; to search the Scriptures thoroughly, to make out the true sense in which prophets and apostles had written, and not to force their own opinions upon them. This would involve many a struggle, many a sacrifice of time and ease, unknown to those who trod the softer paths of literature and science. But they were sacrifices which some in every age were called upon to make, and they were sacrifices which were necessary to secure the progress of Christianity throughout the world. The Bible doubtless contained many things which were hard to be understood, but let them take it with all its difficulties, with all the imperfections of human agency by which it had been handed down, and it would still be true that in the great field of theology no more reasonable sacrifice could be offered up by man than the study of the sacred Scriptures. Tried by the honest investigations of science,—tried by the undue claims made upon it,—tried by the misunderstanding of enemies as well as of friends,—it would yet be found that there was nothing like the Bible in the world, nothing that would so well repay the trouble and anxiety which its study involved. It was now more important than ever to go back from modern controversies to the Bible—it was still more than ever the best means of keeping together the educated, the half-educated, and the uneducated, if not in one communion, in fellowship of thought and feeling. The Bible contained treasures of wisdom, justice, toleration, freedom, which had never yet been exhausted. The dean having spoken of the spirit in which the Bible should be interpreted, passed a high eulogium upon the late dean (through whose instrumentality the nave of the abbey—the most august of English sanctuaries—had been thrown open for those who most needed to hear the sound of the Gospel), and upon other members of the abbey who had done so much to arrest the spread of vice around them. He concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers at once to offer up the great sacrifice which the text from which he had preached so emphatically pointed out.

## CANON WORDSWORTH IN ST. PAUL'S.

Oddly enough, on the same day on which Dean Stanley preached his inaugural sermon at Westminster Abbey, Canon Wordsworth delivered a discourse at St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a very crowded attendance at the special service on Sunday evening. Dr. Wordsworth took for his text the 15th and 16th verses of the 3rd chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy,—

And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.

On these words he founded an eloquent argumentative discourse designed to illustrate the Divine origin of the Bible. Transporting his audience in imagination to the Holy Land, in the time of the Saviour, the preacher showed with what jealous care the Old Testament Scriptures had been guarded by the Jews on the one hand, and by Christ and His disciples on the other, and from that time downwards by the disciples of both religions, the result of which was that they were possessed intact at the present day. The Jews from the first believed the Old Testament to be the divinely-inspired word; Jesus Christ set His seal upon that word, and afterwards on a memorable occasion rebuked the Pharisees for attempting to corrupt it. Might people, therefore, not instruct their children to say that the Old Testament is the same book that was in the hands of Christ Himself, and that He was the Man of God who would judge all the world at the great day? This faith was built on the Rock of Ages, which would stand unmoved and immovable when all earthly things should have passed away. Turning from children to men, there were, he said, many among his audience endowed with natural gifts and distinguished by literary and scientific attainments. Let them believe him when he said if they were to attain true wisdom they also must become as little children, and approach divine things with a reverent spirit of love. Unlike the ancient expositors, there were many nowadays who approached the Bible in order to criticise and cavil at it. Many of them treated the Bible as a magistrate would treat a criminal. They sat themselves down with magisterial self-complacency on the judicial bench of their own arbitrary dogmatism and commanded the Bible to be brought before them as a prisoner at the bar, forgetting all the while that the day was coming when they themselves would stand at God's bar and be judged out of the Bible itself. When we looked abroad and surveyed the condition of the world around us, the year that had opened upon us seemed to be overhung with clouds. Wherever almost the eye turned it perceived the elements of strife; there was scarcely a country in the world on which the mind could rest with a feeling of ease and repose, and perhaps among all the attendant phenomena none was so ominous of evil, none so disastrous, as the growth of unbelief among ourselves; for the other calamities were transitory, but if the foundations of our faith, which lay in the truth of

Holy Scripture, were weakened, or if we treated that blessed Book with irreverence, we could not expect that the blessing of God would rest on our households or on the nation. On the other hand, if they were thankful for that Word, and held fast to it as their sheet anchor amid the storms of this troublesome world, then nothing could harm them. He urged them, in conclusion, to guard it as their best treasure and their most precious inheritance, and those of them who were blessed with leisure and learning and ability to dedicate their talents to the noblest purpose to which they could be devoted—namely, its elucidation and defence.

## RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

## THE VISION OF DR. RUBRICK.

1.  
A learned divine, Dr. Rubrick by name,  
O'er his book once fell into a doze;  
It might be a sermon, uncommonly tame,  
Or a three-volume novel—who knows?
2.  
But whatever the book, whether sermon or tale,  
Into slumber it caused him to drop,  
Assisted, perhaps, by a glass of old ale,  
Which at luncheon he took with his chop.
3.  
And while in his body he slumber'd 'tis said  
His mind started out for a lark,  
As the steadiest mind quits the quietest bed,  
And goes gadding about in the dark.
4.  
So while Dr. Rubrick sat still in his chair  
Dr. Rubrick was roaming about;  
You might truly have taken your oath he was there,  
And as truly have sworn he was out.
5.  
He soar'd up aloft, like a bird of the air,  
He flew o'er the sea and the rocks;  
Had he seen himself going so fast, I declare  
He'd have had himself put in the stocks.
6.  
And soon he arrived at a land far away,  
Which your map you may search for in vain,  
Where the people were virtuous, happy, and gay,  
Without bishops or priests to maintain.
7.  
Where merit was prov'd not by words but by deeds,  
Where gold could not purchase salvation,  
Where a man might be good without thirty-nine  
creeds, And religious without ostentation.
8.  
Where the cure of souls was not bought and sold,  
Where the covetous man was a thief,  
Where mercy dropt warm on the heart, nor turn'd  
cold While filter'd through forms of belief.
9.  
Where men were allow'd to differ in life  
And yet sleep side by side in the grave,  
And who o'er the bier would perpetuate strife  
Was counted a fool or a knave.
10.  
Dr. Rubrick was shook'd, and murmur'd, "Good  
lack!"  
For 'twas part of his education  
That creeds and white neckties, and coats of black  
Were a seventh day's work of creation.
11.  
So he hurried back with surprise and dismay,  
And resolved to look well about him,  
Lest his flock should get wiser some fine summer  
day And be able to do without him.
12.  
He reach'd his home as he thought of this,  
And his body woke up with a scream;  
And the doctor declar'd there was something amiss  
To have seen such things e'en in a dream.

W. K.

## CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

WARMINSTER.—At the petty sessions of this town, on the 8th, James Gaisford, of Woodcock Farm, Warminster, was summoned by the churchwardens, for that he, being duly rated, had neglected and refused to pay his Church-rate, to the amount of 4s. 6½d.; such rate having been duly allowed. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, London, appeared to conduct the case for the defendant. Mr. Lush, the senior churchwarden, stated the case to the Bench. Mr. Bennett stated that the defendant had not been summoned within six months from the time of his first refusal, and therefore asked that the summons be dismissed. The Bench: There seems to be no doubt in the matter. We have no other course but to dismiss the summons. Mr. Lush: I understood that there was no legal demand until it was made by the churchwarden. The Bench: Which was made early in the year, even had there been no demand by the agent. Mr. Goodman, clerk to the magistrates, said there was no doubt about the bearing of the law, and the Bench had no other course but to dismiss the case. Mr. Lush: We have been a whole day in making demands. Mr. Bennett: I am sorry you had such an unprofitable day. (Laughter.) The summons was then dismissed, a result which was applauded by the majority of those who thronged the hall. Mr. Goodman then announced that the summonses against John Toone, Joseph V.



Toone, Carson and Toone, William Carson, George Lampard, John Farmer, James Cornish, George White, Emma Robinson, and Ephraim Hill, for non-payment of Church-rates, would all be dismissed.

**PENISTONE, SHEFFIELD.**—At an exciting meeting in this parish on Friday, the proposal for a rate was rejected by a majority of 26 votes, and a poll was demanded and fixed for Monday and Tuesday (yesterday).

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.**—It is now arranged that the Eastern Counties Conference of the Liberation Society shall be held on Wednesday next, at the Free Library, Norwich, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Miall and Mr. Carvell Williams will be the deputation from the Executive Committee, and will in the evening address a public meeting, to be held in the Lecture Hall. We further learn that on the following Wednesday, the 27th inst., the conference convened by the West Riding Committee will be held at Halifax, the deputation on the occasion being the Secretary and Handel Cosham, Esq., of Bristol. The conference will be followed by a public meeting, over which Mr. John Crossley will preside.

**PRESBYTERIANS IN AUSTRALIA.**—The union of the Presbyterian bodies in New South Wales has been effected.

**DR. FOSTER.**—We understand that Dr. Foster, LL.D., late chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation Society, sailed on Saturday last for New Zealand, in which colony he is about to settle.

**NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.**—In consequence of the death of the Bishop of Ely, the Right Rev. Dr. C. J. Elliott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, will be entitled to take his seat in the House of Lords at the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

**UNION OF THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS.**—It is understood that the joint committee of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches have not been so harmonious in their later meetings as at an earlier period. The question which causes difficulty is naturally that of the relations of Government to religion. On the arrangement of this question there is understood to be considerable difference of opinion, and the hopes of its adjustment are not so sanguine as at first.—*Christian Work.*

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.**—The daily papers announce the death of the Right Rev. Thomas Turtton, D.D., the Bishop of Ely. The right rev. divine, who had been in weak health for some time past, was taken seriously unwell on Monday week, since which day he continued to sink. He died on Thursday night. He was elevated to the mitre by Sir R. Peel in 1845. His lordship, who was never married, was a Conservative, but did not take an active part in the deliberations in the House of Lords.

**TERMINATION OF THE CARDROSS CASE.**—The Cardross case was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Session on Friday—a minute "amounting to an abandonment of the case" having been moved on the part of the pursuer, Mr. Macmillan, and an interlocutor in consonance with the terms of the minute having been pronounced. It was stated by the Lord Advocate, for the defenders, that the decision to abandon the case had been taken "without the slightest communication" with his clients.—*Scotman.*

**DISSENTERS AND GAOLS.**—At the meeting of the Berkshire magistrates at Reading, when the question of the appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain was discussed, Mr. R. Gibson remarked that it was comparatively few Dissenters that were sent to gaol. He had been a magistrate in a neighbourhood where there were more than 3,000 Dissenters for above twenty years, and from that district he had not known a single Dissenter committed to gaol. He wanted to know, then, where would be the danger of admitting any minister of a Dissenting persuasion?

**THE OATH QUESTION.**—Mr. G. J. Holyoake was last week summoned to serve as a grand juror at the Clerkenwell Sessions. He stated in court that he was quite ready to serve, but the oath being a confession of faith he did not hold, he must decline to take it as an act of good faith to the court. Mr. Bodkin, the assistant judge, asked whether Mr. Holyoake was one of any class of persons exempted from the oath by any act of Parliament. He answered, "No; I was one of that class sought to be relieved by the bill Sir John Trelawny had thrice introduced into the House of Commons." The judge then asked what his religious views were. Mr. H. said, "I thought the court had no right to make any inquisition into any person's religious opinions. It was no business of the court." Mr. Bodkin said he must fine Mr. Holyoake, and he might petition the Treasury respecting it. "As the matter stands," says Mr. H., in a letter to the daily papers, "I am refused the privilege of serving on the grand jury and fined ten guineas for not serving—that I am told is the amount. The law disqualifies me, and then fines me for being disqualified. This is an extraordinary example of justice. If any private person served me so, and the case came before this same judge, he would direct the jury to regard it as a fraud of an aggravated description."

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN GAOLS.**—At the Somerset Epiphany Quarter Sessions at Taunton on Tuesday, Mr. F. H. Dickenson moved that the visiting magistrates for Taunton County Gaol and Shepton Mallet House of Correction be requested to consider whether, in their opinion, it would be desirable to adopt the provisions of the Prison Ministers Bill. Mr. King seconded the motion,

but on a division it was lost by 13 votes to 5.—The Leicestershire magistrates, at the quarter sessions held last week, refused to grant a Roman Catholic priest, named Buckler, the powers which he claimed under the Prison Ministers Act, to be a paid chaplain in the county gaol. There are about twenty Catholics out of 202 prisoners. The magistrates have, however, declared their intention to afford reasonable facility for the gratuitous visitations of Catholic and Dissenting ministers to the county gaol, whenever the prisoners express a wish for such a comfort.—The Rev. Jas. Nugent was recently appointed by the Liverpool borough magistrates Roman Catholic chaplain of the borough gaol, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, which sum has to be paid by the Town Council. In some correspondence the Recorder and the Home Secretary, the latter has stated that the Town Council have no power of review; but not satisfied with this decision, the council last week instructed the Town Clerk to obtain counsel's opinion upon the subject.

## Religious Intelligence.

### THE WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.

At the meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Thursday morning, the subject of the day was:—"Prayer for the afflicted and oppressed: that slavery may be abolished; that persecution may cease, and that Christian love may expand to the comfort and relief of the destitute in all lands." The proceedings were opened with a hymn, after which Psalm lvii. and Isaiah xl. were read. Several requests for special remembrance having been made by the chairman, prayer was successively offered by the Rev. Messrs. Harvey and Offord. The address was delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall, who dwelt first on the privileges and blessings attached to intercessory prayer. He then referred to slavery, and especially to American slavery. It was a ground of thankfulness that, within the last two or three years, 600,000 slaves had been set free, and that 100,000 of them were now in the service of the Government, protected equally with the whites. Having characterised slavery inflicted by men of our own race as the most infernal exhibition of it which the world ever knew, he proceeded to depict some of the atrocious features of American slavery, recognised by the laws of the country, and to denounce those who, while professing Christianity, upheld this system, and even asked prayer for their cause. The rev. gentleman next dwelt in detail on the other classes referred to in the appointed subject, drawing a series of pictures of the cases of sufferers whose very afflictions appealed for them, "Brethren, pray for us." He concluded with prayer in the language of the Litany—"That it may please Thee to succour, help, and comfort all that are in danger, necessity and tribulation . . . [down to] have mercy on all men," several of the assembly joining in the responses, "We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord." The appropriateness of these petitions was very striking. Further prayer was offered by Lord Radstock and the Rev. E. Nangle, and the proceedings closed with the benediction and doxology.

On Friday morning, Mr. Robert Baxter was in the chair. After 1 Tim. ii. had been read, the chairman announced the subject for the day, viz.:—"Prayer for nations; for kings, and all who are in authority; for the cessation of war, for the prevalence of peace, and for the holy observance of the Sabbath." Prayer was then successively offered by the Rev. Dr. Hoby, and (in French) by Pasteur Petavel, of Switzerland. The address was delivered by the Rev. Edward Auriol, rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Edward, from Wales, and the Rev. John Redpath. Afterwards the chairman read a great number of requests for special remembrance, which were the subject of silent prayer. One of them related to a Bible which an association of ladies have sent to the King of Dahomey by the hands of Mr. Craft, who goes out to renew his efforts to prevail on Badahang to relinquish his atrocities.

On Saturday—the last of the appointed days of the New Year's week of united prayer-meetings—there was again a numerous attendance in Freemasons' Hall. The Hon. William Ashley was in the chair. After a hymn had been sung, Psalm lxvii. was read. The subject of the day was then announced, viz.:—"Prayer generally for the large outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the revival and extension of pure Christianity throughout the world. The auspicious birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales having been mentioned, special prayer was offered for the Royal parents and the infant Prince, by the Rev. Mr. Perks. Prayer was also offered by the Rev. G. R. Birch (secretary to the Turkish Missions). The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Osborne (Wesleyan). A number of requests for personal remembrance in prayer were read by Captain Trotter. The concluding prayers were offered successively by Lieutenant-Colonel Young and the Rev. S. Minton.

There were also a series of evening meetings at Freemasons' Hall every evening last week, and on Sunday a united communion. The hall was filled in every part. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel took the oversight of the meeting, and delivered a practical address on the benefits of Christ's death. A short address was also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bunting (Wesleyan). Prayer was also offered Mr. Baxter, Mr. Pearce, and the Rev. Mr. Bunting. The service was concluded at about twenty minutes past four. The hall was used for preaching at seven in the

evening by Mr. Snell and Mr. Trench, who took up the subject of death and resurrection. The *Record* says that in no previous year since the London invitation, has the attendance at these meetings been larger, or the interest manifested more deep.

**SPECIAL SERVICES IN BERMONDSEY.**—The Surrey Congregational Union have just arranged for a series of special religious services to be held in the Bermondsey Baths, Spa-road, kindly lent for the purpose. On Sunday week the series was commenced. The preacher in the afternoon was the Rev. W. A. Essery, of Marlborough Chapel, Old Kent-road; and in the evening the Rev. J. H. Hitchens, of Peckham Rye Congregational Church. The large swimming-bath was boarded over and well supplied with seats, so that about 500 persons may be comfortably accommodated. The Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth, and the Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell, preached last Sunday afternoon and evening.

**HOXTON ACADEMY CHAPEL.**—The Rev. F. W. Fisher, of Boston, Lincolnshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at Hoxton Academy Chapel to become their pastor.

**THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM.**—The popular and esteemed minister of Craven Chapel has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the leading Independent church in Sydney, over which the late Dr. Ross, and more recently the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, presided.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.**—The following is the Rev. I. V. Mummery's report of his Christmas examination of this school:—

By desire of the committee I visited the school on the 22nd inst. to conduct the Christmas examination. The boys read parts of Homer's *Iliad*, Horace's *Odes*, Caesar's *Commentaries*, Valpy's *Delectus*, &c. The examination, which lasted several hours, evinced considerable painstaking on the part of the masters, and diligent application on the part of the boys.

All I saw and heard made a very favourable impression on my mind, which I feel assured was shared by the members of the committee who were present on the occasion. The only regret I felt was that in such an excellent institution a single bed should be unoccupied for want of adequate funds, when so many of our esteemed ministers are eagerly seeking admission for their sons. I sincerely trust that our churches, the benefit of whose pastors is thus sought, will increase the support accorded to the establishment, so that the committee may speedily have the gratification of knowing that the enlarged premises are fully occupied.

**BOLTON.**—Mr. J. H. Gordon, formerly lecturer for the Leeds Secularist Society, has, after a course of study in Cavendish College, Manchester, received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Ashley Bridge, near Bolton.

**EASTBOURNE.**—On Sunday week, after a sermon by the Rev. A. Foyster, a distinct Congregational church was formed of those who attended his ministry, and to a statement of their faith some thirty members subscribed. The pastor and deacons have also been formally elected, and a Sabbath-school of sixty children opened.

**ALTRINCHAM.**—On Sunday, the Rev. W. B. Macwilliam commenced his public work as pastor of the Altrincham Congregational Church: and on Tuesday evening a welcome tea-meeting was held in the British School-room, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. After tea, Mr. William Armitage took the chair. On being introduced in a cordial and kind address by the chairman, the new pastor stated that he had parted from the people of his former charge in perfect love and in perfect peace; and rehearsed some of the reasons wherefore he had come to this new sphere of labour, and sought a welcome from his own people and others as a fresh workman for the common weal and for the diffusion of the faith of the common Lord. Appropriate addresses of counsel and encouragement and congratulation were delivered by the Revs. J. Marshall, J. A. Macfadyen, and E. Morris; and Messrs. Dutton, Joseph Thompson, and Boyer. Votes of thanks concluded the business portion of the meeting; and, after the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced, the large assembly separated. The Altrincham Congregational Chapel is free and unappropriated, and the pastor receives, in lieu of any fixed salary, the free-will offerings of the people to whom he ministers.

**MORECAMBE.**—The annual meeting connected with the Independent chapel was held on New Year's Eve, when a numerous company took tea in the school-room; after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of George Jackson, Esq., the mayor of Lancaster. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Davies, of Morecambe; J. Reid, of Windermere; A. S. Richardson, of Cheshunt; William Hackett, of Forton; D. Harding and J. Spencer, of Lancaster; William Jackson, Esq., of Morecambe; William Welch, Esq., of Lancaster; Messrs. Smyth and Bowness. Independency has taken a very respectable position in Morecambe, and though the undertaking at first was a very onerous one, yet by the united labours and generous aid of several well-wishers to the cause of Christ, a commodious sanctuary has now been erected for Divine worship. A beautiful marble tablet (the gift of Mr. Fawcett, of Lancaster) has been fixed inside the chapel, bearing the following inscription:—

A Bicentenary memorial in honour of the 2,000 ministers of the Church of England, who, on the 24th of August, 1662, gave up their livings rather than adopt the altered Prayer-book and service then enforced by Act of Parliament. "We ought to obey God rather than man."

The many Christian visitors who come to this favourite watering-place during the summer months from the different parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire,



will now have an opportunity to join in public worship in a commodious chapel replete with convenience and comfort. Wm. Jackson, Esq., the treasurer, gave the pleasing information that Titus Salt, Esq., had kindly promised the last 100*l.* towards removing the debt that remains; about 200*l.* more will remove the whole debt. The friends hope that this will be done in a short time.

### Correspondence.

#### THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am one of those who feel deeply your allusion to the "political indifference and apathy" of the Methodists in your last issue: and I trust ere long you will be able to write better things of us. I believe there is much more activity amongst us of late, and I can assure you we are bestirring ourselves in this locality. A dear friend of mine has had his goods seized and sold during the past year, and this has resulted in the raising of "an association for protection against Church-rates." The general feeling amongst us was that the dawning year should witness one united endeavour to work with you in the great questions of the day.

Believing that a brighter and better day is coming on,  
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY TURRALL.

Briston, Norfolk.

#### STATISTICS OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A paragraph in your valuable paper last week was calculated to mislead the public respecting the statistics of the Baptist denomination; will you have goodness to allow me to correct it? The statement that the Baptist churches in England and Wales number only 1,119, is altogether erroneous. Those figures relate only to such churches as are in associations, and have reported their statistics.

The total number of Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland is 2,373, of which 2,240 are in England and Wales. The aggregate number of members reported to the Baptist Union is 176,232; and estimating the unreported churches at the same average, the Baptists in the United Kingdom actually in church membership must be very nearly 250,000.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JAMES H. MILLARD,

Secretary of the Baptist Union.

Baptist Library, 33, Moorgate-street,  
London, E.C., Jan. 12, 1864.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The advices from New York extend to December 31st.

Despatches from Bristol, in Tennessee, of the 23rd, *via* Richmond, report that General Longstreet was in the vicinity of Rutledge and Morristown. Cannonading was heard at the latter place on the 20th. The same despatches relate that General Longstreet was prevented from following up the advantage he gained over the Federals at Bean's Station and Blair's Cross-roads in consequence of many of his soldiers being shoeless, the weather very cold, and the ground covered with snow. The *Richmond Examiner* of the 25th states that the Confederate army in East Tennessee (General Longstreet's) had gone into winter quarters. It also announces that General Morgan passed through Columbia, South Carolina, on the 24th.

Eleven thousand Confederates, under Early, Imboden, and Ross, were reported to be between Newmarket and Mount Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley. General Kelly was awaiting their movement at Harper's Ferry.

General Thomas reports that on the 29th inst. Wheeler's cavalry captured a supply-train at Charleston, on the south bank of the Niasawa river, between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The Federals pursued Wheeler's cavalry, capturing 120 of their men. Another Confederate force attacked Cleveland, Tennessee, but was repulsed. Forrest had made a raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, but had been driven off.

General Joseph Johnston had assumed the command of the Confederate army in Northern Georgia.

Advices from Charleston to the 27th state that the Federals shelled the city from the night of the 24th till the afternoon of Christmas Day. Twelve buildings were fired, and one white man was killed and one white woman wounded. The Federal gunboats had a brisk engagement with the Confederate batteries on Johnston's Island. The Confederates continued to shell the Federal working parties on Morris Island, who are endeavouring to erect a new battery on Cummings Point.

Several Confederate officers and soldiers are reported to have arrived at Newburn, and accepted President Lincoln's amnesty.

The Confederates had returned 500 prisoners in exchange for a similar number sent to City Point by General Butler, but refused further exchanges until their laws regarding coloured troops were acknowledged. They refused further negotiations with General Butler on the ground that he is an outlaw.

Despatches from Mobile of the 25th to the *Richmond Examiner* announce that two white regiments sent down to Fort Jackson had not recovered possession of the work, and were still fighting on Saturday. It is thought that this news refers to the recent revolt of the negro Federal troops at Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, which was

reported by the Federals to have been an insignificant outbreak which was speedily subdued.

Two of the captors of the Chesapeake, named Collins and Mackenna, had been arrested, and were brought before the police at St. John's, New Brunswick. On application of their counsel, their examination was postponed for a week.

Representative Ashby, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, has prepared a bill purporting to provide for reconstruction. It is simply a filling up of the rude outline set forth in Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and comprehends the extinction of slavery and the revolutionising of the Southern States' Government.

One of the Senate's amendments to the 20,000,000 dols. Bounty Appropriation Bill prohibited the payment of bounties other than as previously authorised by Congress subsequently to January 3, 1864. The Governors of the different States have consequently been notified that the 384 dols. to recruits, and 454 dols. to veteran volunteers, which has been heretofore paid by the Federal authorities, will be discontinued after that date.

Chief Justice Taney, of the Federal Supreme Court, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Washington.

Letters from New Orleans of the 18th contain a report that 7,000 Confederates, under Generals Walker and Polignac, were descending the Bayou la Fourche, in Louisiana, and had burnt two Federal steamboats in the neighbourhood of Labadurville and Thiliodeany. Reinforcements from New Orleans were to be immediately sent to the support of the Federal station near Thibodeaux, who had fortified themselves at the railway crossing of the bayou.

Count Mercier, the French Ambassador, would shortly leave Washington for Paris.

The iron-clad Dictator had been successfully launched at New York.

The Confederate States Armoury, established in Richmond some two years and a half since, and which has grown to be a vast concern, has been removed to Columbia, South Carolina. The principal reasons inducing the removal were, as we have been informed, the difficulty of transportation and scarcity of provisions.

President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation had called forth various resolutions in the Confederate State Legislatures, all, however, promising the utmost support to the Government at Richmond, and the rejection of any terms of compromise except the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. Segur, formerly Federal Minister to San Salvador, his family, and two friends, all of whom had taken passage for New Orleans in the steamer George Cromwell, recently detained for having contraband goods on board, have been arrested and consigned to Fort Lafayette. In Mr. Segur's baggage was found a bill of lading for fifty barrels of lard shipped on board the British brig *Circassian*, now lying at New York. The lard was examined, and secreted in it were discovered upwards of 1,000 navy revolvers.

THE NORTHERN ARMIES.—Except Longstreet's force, and the corps under Foster that is pursuing him, the armies on both sides may now be said to have settled down into winter quarters. Grant is occupying himself busily in making railroads, in accumulating supplies, and pushing forward other preparations for the spring campaign. The soldiers both of his army and that of the Potomac are enlisting almost *en masse* for the war, under the stimulus of high bounties, and with that distaste for civil life which is sure sooner or later to come upon most men who have once followed the drum. It is calculated from present appearances, that at least three-fourths will remain in the service, and all these are, I need hardly say, now thorough soldiers, insured to fatigue and privation, and ready for whatever turns up. The spirits of the whole force, both east and west, are said by persons competent to judge, and not likely to deceive themselves, to be magnificent. The doubting and misgiving which infested so many souls amongst the officers as well as amongst civilians, this time last year, have all passed away, and I think there are very few men in the army now, as there are but few men in the country, in whose eyes the conquest of the South is not a foregone conclusion.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

COLOURED MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.—A convention of the Union associations in Louisiana was held in New Orleans on the 15th December, to elect representatives from Louisiana to the convention of the friends of freedom, which is called to meet in Louisville on the 8th January. Twenty-two associations were represented, one consisting of coloured freed men. The convention was opened with prayer by a coloured clergyman—a remarkable evidence of progress. The most eminent lawyers in the State participated in the proceedings, and representatives of nearly every other profession and branch of business were in attendance. The *New Orleans Era*, in commenting editorially upon this remarkable event, says:—"This convention presents in strong light the wonderful revolution brought about by the rebellion. Before the war such a convention could not have assembled; the laws of the State would have made it an offence punishable with death for every one who should have participated in its proceedings, and the inexorable law of public sentiment would not have bided the slower process of legal forms, but would have executed vengeance upon every man who should have entered the door of such a gathering, and covered his name with execration and infamy. But that day has gone by for ever, and a large and respectable convention has met in peace and security, under the protecting folds of

the flag of the Union, to decree the death of the system which would have decreed their own, three years ago, had they dared to exercise the rights of free men."

Despatches from Fort Smith, in Arkansas, of the 24th, state that several Indian chiefs of the Choctaw tribe, heretofore in alliance with the Confederates, had voluntarily surrendered themselves to General M'Neil, desiring to return to the Federal protection under Mr. Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

Governor Lubbock, of Texas, in concluding his Message of the present year to the Legislature of that State, recommended, in view of the States west of the Mississippi, whereby they are thrown upon their own resources, the appropriation of at least 1,000,000 dols. to provide arms and ammunition for the defence of the State. He declares that there can be no peace in Texas until the independence of the Confederacy is acknowledged.

New Orleans advices of the 19th ult. had reached New York. There was no stirring news, but affairs in Texas were very encouraging. Large numbers of the people were giving in their adhesion to the Union. General Washburne was moving upon Indianola and Lavaca, and would probably occupy them without resistance. It was believed that the Federals would soon concentrate at San Antonio for the final attack upon Mognuder. The health of the troops was good.

Reports continue to be received of successful blockade-running at Wilmington. A refugee states that twenty-seven vessels ran in in one night. The official report of the naval commander at that point positively asserts that the port is closed.

NEW ORLEANS.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated New Orleans, Dec. 9:—"Society in this city is gradually changing—the 'greenbacks' which the 'Yankee' is bringing here, bring good nature, pleasant faces, and better feelings. The people are getting over their fright and venturing out again. The plague of the rebellion has been here, and left its devouring marks of devastation, and again spread its wings and moved away. Working men are prosperous. They were never better paid than now. Wages are very high. There are no slaves, and every able-bodied servant expects 20 dollars per month. The 'Yankees' have come in with the 'currency,' and they want 'help.' They have taken the stores, put up big red and gilt signs of 'Dry Goods,' 'Yankee Notions,' 'Produce,' &c., and gradually they are making a new city."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A working man who lately left England for America thus describes an interview he had with the President at Washington:—"On arriving at the Presidential mansion we freely examined the most beautiful suite of rooms I ever witnessed, and walked in and out just as we pleased, without anyone saying a word or interfering with us. I had never seen such splendid furniture. We saw a coloured man lighting fires, whom we informed that we wanted to see the President, at the same time giving him a note to take to him. In less than five minutes after we were before the President, about whom I had heard so much in England. We opened the door ourselves. Mr. Lincoln was busy writing. When we had reached about half way into the room, he sprang to his feet with a smartness that quite surprised me, shook hands with us all in turn, drew forth some chairs, and requested us to be seated. When we had complied, he sat himself down, threw out his long legs in true Yankee style, drew his hand across his face, lighted up with an honest smile, and began, 'Well, gentlemen, I see what your business is by your note'; but it is useless to note down all that was said, but I can say that it is almost impossible to keep a straight face in his company, he being so brimful of jokes, all having some bearing on the subject under consideration. But now and again in his argument he rivets your serious attention. You cannot misunderstand him, he is so solid; and then he will finish with a pun. I consider him to be a staunch supporter of the working man. Whilst we were talking to Lincoln, a boy came running into the room—just such a boy as you would feel inclined to give a penny to for fetching your coals. His clothes had seen much wear; his billycock had worn itself into a sugar-loaf shape, and his strong shoes made no little noise. He appeared above ten years old. I fully expected to see him have his ears cuffed out of the room. This was one of Lincoln's sons. He had a bright, healthy face, and, as his father rubbed his head between his hands, laughing lustily, the little fellow made quite a struggle to get loose. American Presidents are human nature. They can be sociable and fatherly, and still do their duty to their country in its greatest trials. Lincoln is just such a man as I love to be in company with. He finds a bright side to every question, and is sure to illustrate his argument by a witty joke. You cannot forget what he says."

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Notwithstanding the dangers which they incur by enlistment in the national ranks, of which they must at least be partially aware, they still continue to enter the service. The fortifications at Vicksburg are garrisoned by them to a great extent, and since General Sherman's division left Memphis there have been hardly any other than negro soldiers at Corinth, Mississippi. Nor is this all. The difficulty of hastening forward enlistments rapidly enough in several of the loyal States has originated the idea that the quotas might be reduced by recruiting negroes, and agents have therefore been sent to several points in the South for this purpose. It is yet too early to tell how this curious project will work. A vote taken in Congress marks the progress which the nation has made upon the policy of employing negroes as soldiers.



A bill appropriating twenty million dollars for bounties, &c., was under discussion, and an amendment was proposed that none of the money should be used in enlisting negroes. It was voted down by nays, 151; yeas, 41; and then the original bill passed unanimously. The fact is suggestive.—*Star Correspondent.*

**THE FINANCES OF THE CONFEDERATES.**—The *Richmond Examiner* of Dec. 19th says the people of the Confederate States are bracing themselves to meet the financial crisis so long predicted, and now so near at hand. "The heroic commonplaces about the 'last dollar' which have been current since the beginning of the war are to be translated into action, and while individuals may shrink from the test, the bulk of the nation is ready for the question. Everything must be surrendered, if need be, but not our national honour. We may disregard the opinion of the outside world as to the merits of our cause, but our word must be as good as the word of any merchant on 'change, or any financier on the Bourse. If Confederate credit ever becomes a byword, our cause will be imperilled. We can fight the Yankees with captured arms, we cannot carry on the war with captured greenbacks. The voluntary system (of raising money) has been scouted by the good sense of the people. The reduction of our currency must be accomplished by force; funding guaranteed by special taxation, and the levy of the large direct contribution—both decidedly disagreeable. But we cannot expect to go through such a carnival without a cent—without a touch of indigestion or a twinge of the gout."

**FAILURE OF THE MONITORS AT CHARLESTON.**—The *New York Times* publishes extracts from the reports of the commanders of the much-vaunted Monitors, to which we have previously referred, on the behaviour of their vessels in Charleston harbour. They are unanimously unfavourable. The commanders admit that the trial was most thorough and the failure complete. The vessels were totally incapable of contending with the forts, or even with earthworks, and were themselves so easily disabled that the whole energy of their officers and crews had to be exerted to save them.

#### THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the military aspect of affairs no important change has taken place. The King and the Crown Prince of Denmark on Thursday visited Flensburg and Sonderburg, and on the 5th his Majesty inspected the fortifications of Fredericksstadt. The Danes still occupy the northern part of Rendsburg, and the six villages, and the Federal commander has made no further demand for their evacuation, General Hake having no power to decide upon the boundary line. The Federal troops have erected earthworks opposite the Crown Fort. The Danes have opened the dams of the Eider near Tonningen, for the purpose of inundating the country. Advice from the south of Schleswig state that the ice upon the Schlei is mostly so thin as apparently not to allow of the passage of large bodies of troops. It is officially reported that the approach to Fredericksstadt is partially obstructed. Postal communication, however, has not been interrupted. The principal military force of Denmark, numbering 16,000 men, is concentrated in the city of Schleswig. Colossal palisades and extensive barracks are being erected at the dam of the Dannewirke. The class of soldiers of the age of 35 years has been called out.

The greatest activity prevails in the dockyards at Copenhagen, with the object of setting afloat a considerable fleet as speedily as possible.

An Austrian major has been ordered to join the staff of General von Hake, the commander of the Saxon troops. The respective positions of the troops in the duchies are these:—

The Saxons and Hanoverians, amounting together to about 12,000 men, occupy the frontier of Schleswig; the Austrians are in the south-west of Holstein, but just within the frontiers of the duchy, not far from the Elbe. The Prussians have not yet entered Holstein; they occupy the approaches from Lubeck. The Danes are concentrated between Schleswig and Fredericksstadt; they occupy a very strong line of defence, formed of a range of hills, the flanks of which are covered by inundated plains. The Danish army is estimated at nearly 60,000 men, resolute and well commanded. Their position is protected by field-works, and will be difficult to force.

The *Dagblad* of Copenhagen declares that the moment a German soldier attempts to enter Schleswig, war begins, and that the Danes, although fighting in the proportion of one to twenty, will persevere to the last in defending themselves against German aggression.

Advices from Frankfort state that the Bourse has become more steady, and that a better feeling prevails in consequence of the prospect of the meeting of a conference on the Danish question having been strengthened by the statements in the French papers of France having consented to it. Still, there are some misgivings as to the Diet sending a representative to it, since at every meeting the misunderstanding between the Austrian-Prussian and the German party becomes more manifest, so that the utmost to be expected would be the settlement of the Schleswig affair by the conference, with the concurrence of the Diet, while it would be insisted that everything regarding Holstein must be decided by the Diet alone. "Public opinion," it is added, "is too much roused to allow the minor princes to submit to any decision but to the will of the people of Holstein expressed by a free vote. Any other decision could only be enforced by bloodshed, and would never be a final settlement."

Lord Wodehouse has left Copenhagen, and returned home by way of Paris.

A proclamation of the Federal Commissioners has been issued, decreeing the reorganisation of the Central Administration of Holstein. According to this ordinance the Government authorities of Holstein hitherto established at Plön will cease to exercise their functions after the 12th inst. The whole central administration of Holstein will be carried on by dual authorities in Kiel, who will administer the existing laws of the country under the control of the Federal Commissioners, whose orders they will execute, and to whose decision they will be subject in all such cases where the ratification of the King of Denmark was formerly necessary. The Dual Government, consisting of a president and five members, will enter upon their functions on the 12th inst.

The committee on the affairs of Holstein have reported to the Federal Diet their opinion that the Treaty of London was unfair in point of absolute justice, and illegal in its bearing upon the rights of nations, and that it fundamentally violated the rights of Germany and the Duchies.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on Monday, a renewed and urgent motion of Austria and Prussia was brought forward, to call upon Denmark to withdraw the November constitution. The motion further proposes that, in case of non-compliance, immediate occupation of Schleswig should take place. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

The German Great Powers are stated to have withdrawn their intended motion at the Federal Diet for the employment of none but Austrian and Prussian troops in the eventual occupation of Schleswig.

An association formed at Halle, to provide warm clothing for the Prussian contingent destined to serve in Holstein, communicated with the Minister of War for information. The Minister, Von Roon, replied by a letter, in which he says:—

Prussia, it is my conviction, finds herself on the threshold of important decisions. There is in question not only in the actual moment a local strife for a special end, but the whole political future of our dear country. Consequently, nothing is more urgent, more indispensable, than to unite the national forces for the inviolable maintenance of its honour, for the increase as much as possible of its political importance. It is only on condition that each individual does resolutely what is possible for him in his sphere to attain the great end proposed, that these ends will be attainable in spite of the hostile conduct of discordant parties. And with Divine assistance these ends shall be attained. I do not hesitate to authorise you to make what use you please of this reply, and give you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

There have been great popular demonstrations in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg in Hanover and Leipzig. The King of Hanover declined to receive a deputation on the subject. The King of Saxony was more obliging. He not only received an imposing procession of the citizens of Leipzig, but said he was glad public opinion had been expressed in favour of the question. It was not in his power to secure success, but he would maintain his policy unchangeably.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* the most ambitious projects are attributed to Count von Bismark. "He harbours, it is supposed, the bold idea of occupying the Duchies with Prussian troops for Prussian purposes. That is to say, Prince Frederick is to be set aside as well as the claims of Denmark. To a suspicion of these audacious designs is attributed the expected arrival northward of a very large number of Austrian troops." The correspondent thinks it extremely doubtful that the Prussian monarch would support him in any such scheme.

#### FRANCE.

##### PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

The French police have arrested four foreigners of suspicious appearance, coming from Italy. At their residence were found a great quantity of English gunpowder, four poniards, four revolvers, four air-guns of a new and ingenious construction, phosphorus, percussion caps, fuses several metres in length, and eight hand-grenades, made on the Orsini pattern. In the trousers' pocket of one of these men was found a letter dated from Lugano very compromising both for himself, his companions, and the writer. Three of the men are Italians, named respectively Trabucco, Groeco, and Imperatori. The fourth assumes a name believed to be false.

A further despatch from Paris says:—

From documents taken from the four Italians it appears that Mazzini was the originator and director of the plot, and that he had paid the men's expenses. They had formerly belonged to the Papal Brigade, and were, it is said, sought out and engaged by Mazzini at Lugano with the object of assassinating the Emperor. Groeco was the chief of the party. Trabucco, who had been convicted in London and Paris for robbery and swindling, had, in a letter addressed to Mazzini, solicited the rank of lieutenant under Groeco. Mazzini appears to have replied favourably to this request, from a letter which he addressed to Trabucco, found at Groeco's lodgings. Groeco had received from Mazzini a sum of 4,000 francs. It is asserted that all the prisoners have made disclosures.

The original statement that the conspirators came from England to execute their diabolical project is false.

##### DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

On Friday there was a very interesting debate in the Corps Législatif on the supplementary credits of 1863. M. Berryer, now seventy-five years old, made his first speech after an absence of twelve years from public life. The orator depicted in strong relief the

discrepancy between M. Fould's promises in 1861 and his performances in 1863, but did not doubt that he was profoundly afflicted at the inefficacy of the means by which he had hoped to avoid loans and supplemental credits. Now the two first bills which they were called upon to vote in this new Parliament were a loan for 315 millions, and supplemental credits for money illegally expended to the extent of 93 millions. When he looked at the augmentation of the consolidated and floating debt during the last twelve years he was perfectly appalled. He found that the sum total of their loans, and other operations which were tantamount to them, came to three milliards 144 millions since 1852. He severely criticised an operation by which sixty millions had been got from the Bank of France, on the ground that the mode of repayment indirectly guaranteed the monopoly of that establishment for thirty years to come. He disapproved of the permission given to the Bank to raise its discount above the rate of six per cent. He thought a most unnecessary and humiliating sacrifice had been made in compromising a debt of 98 millions owing by Spain for a sum of 25 millions in ready money. Spain was a prosperous and improving country, and perfectly well able to pay. He considered the conversion a failure, and that the 157 millions got by the *souls* were dearly purchased by the large addition made to the capital of the consolidated debt. He denied that the "unification" of the debt from which M. Fould anticipated so much prosperity was a desirable thing; he thought it was better that there should be several stocks. But after all the plan failed, and the unification had not been effected. Coming to the illegality of the Government with respect to these supplemental credits, which was admitted by M. Larrabare's report, he demurred to the plea of necessity which had been set up as an excuse. He contended that the Government perfectly well knew of all these expenses in May last, and ought then to have obtained Parliamentary authority for them. The Government had then every means of knowing that the drawbacks on sugar would require double the sum they had stated; they must have known that men and money were wanted for Mexico, and they knew all about the expenses of the railway from Vera Cruz to Soledad, with a prolongation to Chiquihuite. He did not know what other members might do—it was a case for every man to act according to his individual conscience, but he, for one, would not give them a bill of indemnity for acts knowingly done in violation of the law. He heard with dismay that the army was to remain at least another year in Mexico. Another year! Why that represented another 150 millions at the least. They had now got a claim of 200 millions upon Mexico, which they would never realise, and he believed that before beginning the war the original debt of Mexico to France was only about four millions. After insisting very strongly upon the necessity of reviving the operation of the sinking fund (an opinion in which M. Emile Ollivier subsequently said he did not agree with him), and attributing the high price of the funds at various periods from 1848 to the action of that fund, M. Berryer concluded with the following peroration:—

Leaving for the moment out of view expeditions that may be commanded by imperious necessity, I conjure the Government to preserve peace for France in all circumstances where our honour is not concerned, our independence not menaced. In other countries it might perhaps be imprudent, perhaps unpatriotic, to say that France has need of peace. But France can say this openly—(much applause)—and I myself say it without hesitation. I cannot contemplate without dismay the catastrophe, the ruin to which our commerce, our industrial establishments, our universally diffused shares and securities, would be exposed by a general war breaking out on the continent. (Applause.) When a man has reached my age he is without personal pre-occupation, the future is not for him; but I shall ever remain faithful to my passion for the brilliant and happy destinies of my country. (Great applause.)

M. Gouin (the reporter on the last loan bill) replied to M. Berryer, and while emphatically agreeing with him in his desire for peace, combated most of his arguments, and contended that but for the Mexican war, which he hoped to see speedily terminated, the finances of the country would not have been in a bad state. He thought the conversion had been a wise measure, and was of opinion that the *Senatus Consultum* of 1861 had really accomplished some substantial reforms.

M. Emile Ollivier wound up the day's debate by stigmatising very severely the illegalities which have been unblushingly committed by the Government, and pressing for disarmament. Peace was to be made permanent only by disarmament.

There are two manners of creating a situation which leaves you without influence over other nations—you may be too weak or too powerful. When too weak, you are despised; when too powerful, your intentions are distrusted, and all combine to defend themselves against you. The danger of France at present consists in being too powerful. Whatever her acts or proposals, she is mistrusted; no one will believe her to be disinterested. Let her prove the fact by reducing her army. Secure economy by peace, and peace by disarmament; but remember that to disarm will be dangerous if you do not grant liberty at the same time. (Interruption.)

A voice: That is an old story.

M. E. Ollivier: I accept the interruption for myself and my friends. When an opposition is not honest and sincere, it has no great end in view, but merely takes every opportunity of finding fault; but an honest opposition has an object, and pursues it with untiring perseverance. We have an object, and that object is liberty, which we shall never cease to pursue by every legal means in our power. I will conclude with quoting an appropriate remark made by the Emperor Napoleon I. When asked, "Why did the Stuarts fail in England?" and why did William III. succeed in founding a



dynasty?" the Emperor replied, "It is impossible long to suppress liberty at home without giving glory abroad." This maxim contains the whole art of governing. A population so ardent as ours must either have the peaceful satisfaction derived from liberty, or the heroic satisfaction given by war. Choose, then, between glory and liberty—glory, which demands large budgets, and liberty, which renders glory useless.

Several voices: Very good.

On Saturday, after speeches were made by MM. Galley St. Paul, Guérault, and Vuitry, the credits in question were finally granted by 232 against 14 votes. The following is a list of the minority:—MM. Darimon, Favre (Jules), Glais-Bizoin, Guérault, Havin, Hénon, Javal (Leopold), Vicomte Lanjuinais, Magnin, Duc de Marmier, Ollivier (Emile), Pelletan, Picard, Simon (Jules). M. Berryer did not vote at all, neither did M. Thiers.

M. Thiers, on the resumption of the debate on the address on Monday, showed that the necessity for liberty was now universal in Europe. He maintained that the Emperor might become the initiator of freedom. The speaker claimed the re-establishment of that liberty whose exercise was suspended by the Empire, and insisted particularly upon the necessity of restoring liberty to the national representation, and of reintroducing Ministerial responsibility. M. Thiers further showed that France was ripe for liberty, and said:—"If the chief of the State does not know how to cede, the country would exact that which it now respectfully requests." Upon this condition M. Thiers promised his unreserved support to the Government.

M. Rouher, in reply, recalled the words used by M. Thiers, "The country will exact," and stated that he considered that expression a threat, of which the Government was not afraid, as it did not belong to those whom people menaced. M. Rouher maintained that none of the liberty demanded by M. Thiers was deficient in the country; that the Parliamentary system which it was sought to bring back had had its day; that the Emperor reigns and governs; and that liberty would follow when the time had arrived, but that it was necessary to wait.

M. Jules Favre, replying to the speech of M. Rouher, reproduced in part the arguments of M. Thiers.

According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* the proposal for a conference on the Dano-German question is likely to fall through in consequence of the Federal Diet declining to be represented, or at least bound by the decision of the Plenipotentiaries. The same paper says:—

Circumstances have drawn the Frankfort Diet towards a fatal descent, on which the counterpoise of the influence of the two great German Powers will perhaps be ineffectual to arrest it. Earl Russell appears at least to fear this, if we may judge from the fresh combination which he has just suddenly substituted for his proposition for the assembly of a conference, even before the Frankfort Diet has pronounced upon the question whether it would adhere or not to a conference of the subscribers to the London treaty.

In place of the conference project Earl Russell henceforth upholds the proposal of a mediation confided to the four non-German States signing the treaty in question—England, France, Sweden, and Russia. Great perspicacity is not needed to perceive that Earl Russell only reproduces the idea of the conference, with the difference of principally removing from it Germany, whose refusal he already regards as imminent and inevitable.

#### PRUSSIA.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies, upon the loan of twelve million thalers requested by the Government, agreed upon its report at the sitting of Saturday. The committee unanimously rejected the Government bill as well as the amendments.

In the Chamber on Monday, Herr von Virchow asked whether Prussia, seeing that the November Constitution had not been recalled by the King of Denmark by the 1st inst., would withdraw from the London treaty. Herr von Bismarck replied that he would answer as soon as the House should come to a resolution upon the loan of twelve millions requested by the Government.

#### AUSTRIA.

Persistent rumours of approaching Ministerial changes are again current. It is expected that the Austrian press law will very shortly be introduced in Hungary, and that the military tribunals will be abolished in that country. Even more important changes in Hungary than these are spoken of. It is said that Kossuth's manifesto has excited little sensation in Hungary.

Preparations were being made for the convocation of the Diet in Croatia.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Monday the Finance Minister asked for a supplementary credit of 14,000,000fl., 4,000,000fl. of which were for war expenses dating from 1859, and 10,000,000fl. for the Federal execution in Schleswig-Holstein.

In the Council of Ministers on Sunday, the Emperor presiding, it is said to have been resolved to oppose all resolutions involving the Schleswig-Holstein succession question in the pending dispute, and especially all such as hold out a prospect of the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein being turned to the advantage of special hereditary claims.

It is stated that the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Austrian Cabinet, indirectly admitting that Denmark had not fulfilled her engagements, and requesting that the negotiations between Denmark and Germany might be continued from the point at which they ceased in 1851-2.

#### RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state a prevalent belief that a Constitution for the entire empire would be promulgated on the 13th inst. (New Year's-day, old style). Provincial Parliaments, and not a central one, will, it is thought, be established, the members of which must possess a small property qualification, and the suffrage for voters is to be very wide and liberal.

#### POLAND.

An imperial decree has been published forbidding Poles who have been transported for political offences ever to return to their country, even after the term of their exile has expired.

Six hundred more prisoners have been transported into Russia from the citadel of Warsaw. A decree signed by General Berg has appeared establishing "military police" in the kingdom. The powers of these authorities are of a very extensive character. At their head is a general with a rank of a Minister, and in addition to the ordinary duties of policemen, they are instructed to take under their protection the complaints of peasants against their masters. In the preamble to this decree it is stated that the revolutionary authorities are extending their organisation, and embracing all the provinces in their action.

The *Ost-See-Zeitung* publishes the following account of the preparations made by the Poles for the winter campaign, and of the organisation which prevails in their camps:—

The detachments of insurgents occupying the Palatinates of Lublin set about building wooden huts in the forests when the cold weather approached, and have thus found means to protect themselves in some measure from the rigours of the season. In these huts they can make fires for the twofold purpose of cooking food and warming themselves. Their camps are surrounded by ramparts, mounds of earth, and barricades sufficient to protect them from any sudden attack. Patrols scour the neighbouring country, and advanced posts have been established to give the alarm in case of danger. A surprise is next to impossible, because the chiefs of the insurgents are kept well informed of the movements of the enemy by the landowners and other persons in the neighbourhood. The detachments in the palatinates of Lublin and of Podlachia are pretty well supplied with warm clothing and furs, a considerable convoy of the latter articles having recently arrived from Galicia.

The *Invalids Russe* publishes news from Warsaw stating that the entire organisation of the revolutionary postal service had been discovered in that city. With the assistance of the authorities of the disturbed districts the National Government had succeeded in establishing in the kingdom more than 350 post offices. In the vicinity of Siedlic alone fifty-nine offices with 360 horses were discovered. The persons found in those offices were arrested, the horses confiscated, and contributions were imposed on those districts in which the offices were established.

A Government ordinance has been issued imposing upon all the towns an extraordinary contribution of 3 per cent. upon the rent of the houses. Warsaw, Praga, and other towns of Poland are to pay double the amount of the chimney-tax.

A decree has been issued by the Government ordering the sequestration of all the movable and immovable property of the higher clergy participating in the insurrection, in addition to the former contribution of six per cent. recently imposed upon the bishops and upon eighteen canons. An Imperial ukase has been published recalling to their standards the old soldiers of the Kingdom of Poland now upon unlimited leave of absence.

The entire military power of the insurgents in the kingdom of Poland has been divided into four corps. The first comprises the divisions of the woywodeships of Sandomir and Cracow, and is commanded by General Bosak (a son of the Russian General Von Hanke); the second is made up from Lublin and Podlachia, commanded by General Krnk; the third is composed of the almost annihilated divisions of the woywodeships of Plock and Augustowo, commanded by Colonel Skala; and the fourth is intended to be made up of the equally non-existent divisions of the woywodeships of Kalisch and Masovia. The new organisation is manifestly intended to bring more unity into the insurgent operations, and at the same time to prepare the way for the formation of a regular army.

#### ITALY.

On the 7th the President of the Chamber of Deputies announced the resignation of Garibaldi as member. Several members advocated the non-acceptance of the resignation, while others spoke in favour of the opposite course. It was finally accepted, together with the resignations of nine other members of the Left.

The Italian press state that unanimous indignation has been raised in Italy by the news of the plot discovered in Paris. The attempt against the Emperor, they say, could only have been plotted by the enemies of Italian independence or by the incorrigible sect which has brought so many misfortunes upon the country.

#### SPAIN.

In a discussion which took place in the Spanish Senate on Saturday, Marshal Narvaez declared that he had always regarded Gibraltar as belonging to Spain, and he regretted that Spain had not claimed it long ago.

In the sitting of the Congress yesterday the Minister of the Interior read a bill for a new electoral law. Opinions upon the measure are divided. It is thought that a Ministerial crisis will soon take place.

#### DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

In addition to the Porte, the British, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian legations have protested against the vote of the Moldo-Wallachian Chambers confiscating the property of the Danubian monasteries.

#### INDIA.

An official telegram from Lahore, dated December 24, states that the Guide Corps and a contingent of the Bonair tribe, which were detached for the purpose of destroying Mulka, have returned to Umbeylah. The original object of the expedition has thus been accomplished in the destruction of the seat of the Hindustanee fanatics. The force, therefore, will return to the plains, and, after the exaction of hostages from the Judoon and Othmanzye tribes, will go into quarters. The Peshawar district and border is quiet. The Panjaub is perfectly tranquil.

#### CHINA.

Gordon continues his successful attacks on the stockades of the Taepings, and is clearing the way with his disciplined Chinese for an assault on Soochow. Macartney has been cruising through the Tae-ho, or Great Lake, to the south-west of Soochow, with 2,000 men and fifty gunboats, and has effectually cleared it and the numerous islands with which it is studded of rebels, capturing several stockades, and receiving the homage of the inhabitants, who seem perfectly indifferent as to who rules, providing they are allowed to attend in peace to their silkworms and mulberry trees. But a new incident in this strange conflict has happened. The steamer *Firefly*—next to the *Hyson* the most useful boat at Gordon's disposal—has been seized by a body of foreigners while lying at anchor in the Wongpoo, and carried off in triumph to Soochow. Suspicion at once pointed to Burgevine as the instigator of the deed, and he was arrested by the Futai. Immediate steps were taken to obtain his release, but in the meantime his Excellency had become frightened at the breach of treaty of which he was guilty in detaining an American subject, and sent him, under a strong escort, to the American consulate.

A meeting of all the foreign consuls was held on the 17th November, at the British Consulate, Shanghai—her Britannic Majesty's Consul in the chair—to deliberate on the best means to be adopted for suppressing the rowdiness which has lately been increasing to an alarming extent in the settlement. England, France, Russia, America, Prussia, Portugal, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Spain, and the Hanse Towns, were all represented. The *Times* correspondent writes on this subject:—

The American settlement has of late become a perfect nest of loafing, unemployed vagabonds, whom the necessity for earning a livelihood, apart from any natural proclivities, drives into all kinds of crimes. The abduction of the *Firefly* was a climax to the robberies, murders, and piracies which have of late been committed with grave frequency, considering the comparatively small number of the foreign population, and forced on the representatives of the several treaty Powers the conviction that it was due to their own nationals and to the Chinese, who are jealously excluded from all jurisdiction over foreigners, to endeavour to place some check to the evil. The matter, however, is a difficult one to deal with. It is easy enough after a crime has been committed to punish the culprit if he be caught; but it is far from easy to bring any preventive agency to work in the case of a host of loafing ruffians who have no legitimate means of livelihood, and are known to be capable of any villany that may be practicable, but have not as yet brought themselves within reach of the law. Deportation is the only apparent remedy, but this the majority of the consuls declared they had not sufficient power to adopt. A good deal of discussion took place, in the course of which several resolutions were arrived at, but not all of a very practical nature. In the first place, a better surveillance over members of unrepresented nationalities is hoped to be attained, by requesting the Chinese to delegate to the Municipal Council their right to deal with such. But this measure is not likely to be of much effect, as Greeks are almost the only unrepresented nationals in Shanghai. An injudicious proposal was made by the English Consul, and, I regret to say, adopted, viz.,—that the Chinese should be requested rigorously to arrest every foreigner discovered in the interior without a passport. At a first glance such a course may appear likely to be effectual in preventing the wanderings of improper characters, but this will not be its only effect. It encourages the Chinese in the maintenance of that exclusiveness which it is our great interest to break down. Every useful purpose would be served if the Mandarins arrested any foreigner found committing crime in the interior, and handed him over to his national representative, and this they are not likely to neglect to do. To authorise them—nay, to request them to arrest any traveller not provided with a regular pass is, at once to re-establish barriers which had been partially broken down. It was ultimately resolved that a general meeting of foreign consuls should take place every month; that a committee should be appointed consisting of several of the principal consuls and the chairman of the English and French Municipal Councils, to frame such regulations as they might deem suitable for the maintenance of order among the foreign populations; and lastly, that such consuls as were not satisfied with the extent of their powers should at once write to their respective Governments for an extension of them.

By the arrival of the mail from China the news respecting Captain Osborn, given in our last, is confirmed. The following is the memorandum of that officer announcing the disbanding of the Anglo-Chinese naval force:—

(GENERAL MEMORANDUM.)

TIEN-TSIN, Nov. 9, 1863.

I have with great regret to inform the officers, seamen, and marines under my command that it has become



necessary to send them to England in consequence of the Emperor of China having refused to ratify the agreement entered into between myself and his agent, Inspector-General H. N. Lay, C.B., upon the faith of the Prince Regent's instructions.

The Emperor wished to place the entire control and disposition of the squadron under the irresponsible authority of the provincial mandarins, and to supersede me as Commander-in-Chief, leaving it to the local mandarins to form as many squadrons of European vessels as they might see fit, under different officers and under different systems of pay and discipline.

Were I to accept such a position for this force and thus take service under provincial and subordinate Chinese officials, instead of under the Emperor of China, I should violate the spirit and word of her Most Gracious Majesty's Order in Council, and act in disregard of the wishes of her Majesty's Government, forgetful of every pledge I gave before I undertook the organisation of the squadron.

To surrender ourselves to the irresponsible orders of local mandarins would certainly make us participators in acts of plunder and cruelty, which would bring disgrace upon us as British officers and seamen.

I have, therefore, had no hesitation in refusing to depart from the terms laid down long before we left England.

Provided the crews continue to conform to the rules and regulations of their agreement, they will be kept upon full pay until their arrival in England and receive whatever further sum they may be justly entitled to under its conditions.

It only remains for me to cordially thank the captains, commanders, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron for their hearty support and excellent conduct during the time the vessels have been in commission, and to wish them a pleasant and speedy passage to their homes.

SHERARD OSBORN, Captain Royal Navy.

#### JAPAN.

Intelligence has been received that after long discussions, extending over three days, the agents of Prince Satsuma have agreed to make immediate payment of the indemnity, and have promised in writing not to relax in active search for the murderers of Mr. Richardson, and to subject them when discovered to capital punishment, in presence of one or more British officers. A Shanghai letter describes in more detail the particulars of this unexpected event:—

The Prince of Satsuma has at length become convinced that it is useless to protract his resistance to the English demands, and has consented to accede to every request we have made. He deputed several of his high officers to visit Colonel Neale, with whom he had three long interviews, and in the last agreed to arrangements of a perfectly satisfactory nature. A high officer of the Tycoon was present during the interviews, and distinctly understood and approved the result. At first the envoys expressed a strong feeling that the Prince of Satsuma had not been well treated by the English fleet in seizing and burning his steamers without warning of Admiral Kuper's intention, but they confessed that the matter assumed a different aspect after Colonel Neale's explanation—that the steamers had been seized in the first instance, without any intention of burning them, on account of the Prince's dilatoriness in replying to Colonel Neale's dispatch, and had subsequently been destroyed when the Japanese commenced hostilities by firing on the English ships. So friendly has Satsuma now become, if appearances may be trusted, that he expressed, through his envoys, a desire to send some of his young nobility to England to be educated.

The Jeddah Government has recalled the edict which was issued some two months ago, decreeing the expulsion of foreigners from Japan, but the request that foreigners would withdraw from Yokohama, which was made a few weeks ago to the American and Dutch Ministers, has been formally communicated to the English and French. The Japanese seem to be awaiting a reply from the several Governments before carrying the matter further. In the meantime trade has slightly improved, though complaints are still made of the short supply of silk brought into the market.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The great Maori stronghold of Meremere had been taken, but "after the natives had decamped." The facts, briefly told, are these:—It seems that the Maories, relying on the nature of the ground in the rear of their position as almost sufficiently strong without artificial defence, had neglected to fortify this point as carefully as they had done on all other sides. General Cameron, ascertaining this by a reconnaissance, quickly moved up a force during the night, landed his men above the stronghold, and by daylight next morning had established a position in the rear. The natives, after an ineffectual attempt to dislodge the force, and apparently aware that they could not now hold their position, quickly retreated towards the Thames, leaving General Cameron master of the position and of a deserted pah.

There has been a change of Ministry in New Zealand, being an amalgamation of the war and peace parties in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Domett Ministry is said to have fallen to pieces by internal differences. Mr. Fox, the leader of the party which adhered to peace in 1861, and which thought that war was unjust, was sent for, and he united with Mr. Whitaker, the Attorney-General in Mr. Stafford's war Ministry of that day. Mr. Whitaker is Attorney-General and Premier, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and Mr. Fox is Colonial Secretary and leader in the House of Representatives. When the formation of the Ministry was announced, Mr. Stafford, the war man of 1861, expressed his entire satisfaction with and confidence in the arrangements, and Dr. Featherstone, the peace man *par excellence* of that day, the superintendent of the province of Wellington, one of the most able and honest men in the colony, by whose influence with the Nga-li-awa the peace of the South was maintained during the Taranaki war, also expressed his confidence in the new Ministry. These

sentiments are generally echoed by the press. The policy of the Ministry was enunciated by Mr. Fox on the 3rd inst. The suppression of this rebellion is now announced to be the primary object to which everything else must yield and minister.

As a natural consequence of rebellion comes punishment, in the shape of confiscation of land in Waikato and at Taranaki. Military settlements are to be established in the conquered and confiscated lands throughout the Waikato districts, and from New Plymouth to Wanganui. For this purpose the Ministry proposes a new levy of 5,000 men in Australia, and, "if possible," no less than 15,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. This will, of course, be a work of time. The sale of land is to afford the means of paying whatever loans may be contracted, in order to carry out this scheme. Roads are to be steadily pushed forward through the Waikato country. The outbreak is to be treated as a "rebellion," and anything in the nature of belligerent rights is denied to the natives.

It is not expected that the natives generally will take part with the Waikatoes. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Some of the natives in the south entertained for a while considerable alarm lest the Pakehas should attack them. A few months ago the Nga-li-awa of the Wasarapa Valley, near Wellington, had a meeting to consider what course they should adopt. This meeting originated in the alarm I have mentioned. They observed that the settlers were enrolling as militia or volunteers, and they could not avoid a suspicion that the first blow might be struck by the Europeans. Very wisely, one or two of the leading settlers—Mr. Revans and Mr. Smith, in whom the natives have confidence—attended the meeting and explained that the arming and drilling was not for attack of any kind, but for defence in case of any hostile invasion by hostile natives from other parts. Mutual assurances of support to preserve peace ensued, and I am assured that in that district Maori and Pakeha no longer look suspiciously on each other. The same line of policy was also pursued by Dr. Featherstone, the superintendent, at some meetings at Olaki, with the same happy result. The Nga-pui north of Auckland, who are numerous and intelligent, have on several occasions expressed their satisfaction with the Government. They are the old enemies of the Waikato, and many of their chiefs like Sir George Grey personally. Whether they might not have been drawn into hostility if the Waikatos had been successful is scarcely worth while to speculate about, but certainly their "friendly" character is confirmed by the repeated successes of the troops in bush encounters. Thus the war is principally confined to the Waikato country, for even at Taranaki it is comparatively insignificant, having only a certain degree of importance from its acting as a diversion in favour of the Waikato, by keeping a body of troops employed there. The Thames natives, too, are by no means unanimous in favour of Thompson's party.

The Colonial Secretary has submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives for the separation of the Government of the two islands, and the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for the one, the other to be under the control of the Governor-in-Chief. The proposition was likely to be warmly debated.

A very loyal address to Queen Victoria from the Maories resident in the province of Canterbury has been sent over, the language of which, it is hoped, may be safely accepted as indicative of the attitude and feeling of the whole Maori body in the Middle Island towards the British Government. The following is an extract from the address:—

May God preserve you, O Mother of the white and dark-skinned races! May He keep you in joy and peace and may your days equal those of the immortal Rehua; and may you see the happiness of your children's children and of the nations Jehovah has committed to your care! This is all. From your loving children, the Maories of Canterbury.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to Nov. 25. The anti-transportation movement is carried on with as much vigour as ever; and this, the incoming mail, brings home another and a still stronger protest from the Anti-Transportation League against the threatened infliction. A Melbourne letter says:—

Although Western Australia nominally is the destination of the criminals, yet we know from sad experience that they soon find their way into this, the most attractive of all the colonies. From a return prepared by the chief of the detective police force in Melbourne, it appears that, within the last twelve months, there have been twelve escaped convicts from Western Australia arrested and returned; fifteen came into the bay, were watched, and went on to Sydney without landing here; forty expirers and others of this class, whom the police are powerless to return, are known to be here at present. The numbers arriving are increasing annually, and are difficult of detection, as they reach this through other free colonies, many of them from South Australia. They are the most dangerous and expert criminals, giving great anxiety and trouble to the police.

The preceding month had been one of considerable activity on the gold-fields. Mining operations had been of a more extended character, and the digging population had no reason to complain of the returns.

The Great Victoria had arrived, after a voyage of seventy-four days, from Cork.

A flower-stand, the gift of the ladies of the colony to the Princess Alexandra, has been sent home by this mail for presentation to her royal highness. The stand is a very handsome one, and bears the inscription:—"To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from the Ladies of Victoria, 14th of March, 1863."

The South Australian Parliament had been prorogued. While an animated discussion on a want-of-confidence motion was going on, the Governor appeared in the Chamber, and abruptly terminated the proceedings by declaring Parliament prorogued.

The new Ministry of New South Wales have all

been re-elected, although not without opposition. Mr. Plunkett will represent the Government in the Upper House. Parliament met, after the Ministerial elections, on the 24th Nov., but had to adjourn in consequence of the non-arrival of the writ for the Premier's election.

The Protectionists have formed a league, and are industriously holding meetings to convince the working classes that protection will make work plentiful and wages high. They seem to be finding plenty of converts, and boast, not without reason, that as a political party they are rapidly growing.

A letter from Sydney says:—

The chief gang of bushrangers, I am happy to say, is slowly melting away. Two of them have now been shot by persons whose houses they have attacked, and one, under the influence of a Catholic priest, has surrendered himself to justice. There are, however, several detached bands of robbers about the country, who plunder when they have the chance. There is also a great villain named Morgan at large near Wagga Wagga, who lately by himself "stuck up" a station where eighteen men were shearing, and compelled the craven fellows to tie up their young master, and fetch him fire, with which he burnt down the place.

In consequence of rumours as to the immoral practices indulged in on board of two emigrant ships recently arrived at Queensland, an official inquiry has been instituted, which has resulted in implicating nearly the whole of the officials on board of the two ships.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Novedades* of Madrid has been prosecuted for having demanded tolerance of religious opinions.

A vessel was carried over the falls of Niagara on December 14th, but the captain and four men jumped overboard in time to save their lives.

The death of Arnoldi, Bishop of Trèves, of holy-coat celebrity, is announced as having taken place, by apoplexy, on the 7th inst.

The Senate of Frankfurt has refused the authorisation for drawing the Great Eastern lottery in that town.

THE LATE KING OF MADAGASCAR.—A very circumstantial account of the assassination and burial of the late Radama II. has been sent to the Cape by Mr. James Cameron; and the story of his still being alive is now finally exploded.

GRAND TELEGRAPHIC LINE.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that telegraphic communication is open between that capital and Irkoutsk, on the frontier of Siberia, and on the route to Pekin. The distance from St. Petersburg to Irkoutsk is 5,700 versts, and the post takes twenty-three days.

DISCOVERY OF A RIVAL TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—A detachment of troops recently scouting in the valley of the Snake or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, discovered a waterfall, which is, doubtless, justly entitled to the distinction of being called the greatest in the world. The entire volume of Snake River pours over a sheer precipice 198 feet high—38 feet higher than Niagara. Snake River is full as large as the Niagara, and the cascade is in one solid sheet, or body. The locality of this immense waterfall is near the point heretofore designated as the Great Shoshone or Salmon Falls of that river, but they have always been enveloped in mystery.—*Missouri paper.*

THE LATE LORD ELGIN.—The result of the post-mortem examination of the late Lord Elgin has proved what had been suspected from the first—that his death was not attributable to any disease of Indian origin. It was found that the heart was in a state of what is called professionally "fatty degeneration"—that is, that it had lost its muscular character, and become weak and dilated. The right ventricle was fatally affected. There was also advanced disease of the kidneys. The changes in the structure of these vital organs had been long in progress. It is strange that they had not earlier given marked evidence of their existence, for they would have soon proved fatal under any circumstances and in any climate.—*Times.*

HINDOISM IN HINDOSTAN.—A most curious meeting, in English style, was held in Madras lately, by educated Hindoos, on the subject of the management of idolatrous endowments. The Government of India lately severed the last links of their connection with idol and Mussulman lands for superstitious purposes by directing that all such should be handed over to the worshippers most interested in their administration. Alarmed at this, "the Hindoo inhabitants of Madras" mean to petition for a modification of the act; but the main object was to save the funds of Hindoo temples and monasteries from the maladministration of those whom they, singularly enough, call churchwardens, by asking Government to put the funds under committees at the head-quarters of each county, and not of each village. The former, being educated, will, it is supposed, prevent misappropriation and all the evils of what they call "sectarian" disputes. The confessions of the speakers were frequent and pathetic; that the temples are falling into ruin; that the holy idol services are neglected or badly attended; that the priests are immoral in their lives, and peculate the funds. In fact, some spoke as an orthodox Pagan might be supposed to do just before Constantine's time, when he saw Christianity everywhere beginning to overturn the idols, and even use as churches the idol temples. One speaker said—and I give the remark as a specimen—"The present decayed state of our temples is manifest to every one; the causes which have brought about this deterioration it is unnecessary here to specify." Government having, after a century's unshaken support, left Hindooism alone, we see its own votaries sadly confessing that it is dying—prostrate before its appeal to Government not to surrender it.



has no inherent vitality, and must yield in time to the effect of our Christian missionaries, schools, and Government.—*Times' Letter from Calcutta.*

**THE FRIISIANS OF SCHLESWIG.**—In a letter to the *Daily News*, Dr. Latham says:—"In the south-western parts of Schleswig the whole of the coast is occupied by a population which is neither Danish nor German. No Frisian calls himself either a Dane or a German, but simply a Friese. Neither does he thank any one else for miscalling him. To say that the Frisians are the finest and most independent men in the peninsula would be saying much; for the whole race is a fine one. But they are eminently self-supporting, self-relying men; and, as far as nationality means anything, have as good a one as their neighbours. They ally themselves, however, with no one as congeners; though of course, they are of the same stock as the Friesland of Holland. From them, however, they are out off geographically. They are also near kinsmen of the Heligolanders; and, if left to themselves, are as good Danes in the way of politics as the Heligolanders are good Englishmen. Their language has always been ignored, no one having preached in Frisian. Yet it is written, and that by at least one native poet, with spirit and vigour. These Frisians are really the descendants of the most northern members of that Saxon branch that colonised England. They can be traced in their present district for 1,000 years, and have doubtless been there much longer. They are about 30,000 in number, and, without having any decided feelings, are certainly less German than Danish. Their locality is the tract between the towns of Husum and Bredsted, these towns being German. They are, as a rule, small farmers."

### THE FROST.

During last week the frost continued, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, there were immense assemblages of persons on the ornamental waters in the various parks. On Wednesday night the thermometer in Hyde-park was 15° 30 degrees; on Thursday morning 19° 30 degrees; on Friday morning 25 degrees. On each day there were many immersions in the parks, but no fatal casualties. On Wednesday night there was a torchlight skating procession in some of the parks. On Friday it is estimated that not less than 30,000 persons assembled on the walks which surround the Serpentine, and that 8,000 sliders and skaters went upon the ice. The great attraction on the ice was a novel performance named "hurdle-racing." In Hyde-park during the day 10,000 persons met upon the ice. A novel game was introduced—that of skaters pushing in front of them wicker baskets with ladies seated inside. On the Long Water in Kensington Gardens, the grand railway match was commenced. Each person who took part in the proceedings, and there were several hundreds in each race, who carried either a lighted flambeau in his or her hand, or else a lamp on the head. Of a sudden the railway whistle was sounded, and then the skaters started off at a furious pace, coloured fires being occasionally thrown up. All the sheets of ornamental water in the other parks and the canals, in most of which the ice was three inches thick, were visited on Friday by large crowds, and on all of them sliding and skating were kept up with great spirit.

On Friday immense quantities of floating ice were drifting in the Thames, rendering the passage of paddle-steamers hazardous. Their plying was consequently partially suspended. The entrances and basins at the various docks being frozen up, the laden barges and lighters were prevented from moving. This caused serious inconvenience to merchants, and great privations and suffering to the dock and wharf labourers, who were bereft of their usual employment.

On Saturday the frost yielded, the thermometer rose, and before noon the ice in the parks and elsewhere was covered with water. Still enthusiastic skaters ventured upon it, and some accidents were the result. On Saturday evening the thermometer marked 38, or eight degrees above freezing point. On Sunday morning the thermometer at the receiving-house in Hyde-park marked 40, and at five o'clock in the afternoon had risen to 43. The ice began to show signs of rottenness, and was covered with water from one to two inches in depth. Notwithstanding this, however, several hundred persons ventured upon it during the morning, and in the afternoon it became crowded. Sliding, however, was out of the question, and skating was only pursued under great discomfort and danger. The ice having gave way at the sides and become generally loosened, a large number of immersions took place, but not attended, as far as could be ascertained, with fatal consequences.

The frost appears to have been very severe in many parts of the country, especially on Wednesday night. In one country district of Essex the thermometer was as low as 22 deg.; in the Trent there were masses of ice; in the country around Worcester the thermometer went down to 12 deg. at daybreak. On Thursday the weather in Keswick was intensely cold, and the whole of the Derwentwater, from the Landings to the entrance of Grange, was one mass of thick ice, probably presenting the finest skating-ground in England, being three miles long, one mile and a-half at its greatest breadth, and about nine miles in circumference. The rivers Greta and Derwent were partially frozen over. At Liverpool the thermometer indicated a temperature of 14° 5 deg. on Wednesday night. Two persons were drowned at the reservoir, Birmingham, on Sunday.

On Thursday last an accident occurred at Stackpole-court, Pembrokeshire, which was fortunately

unattended with fatal results. Lord Cawdor was pushing Lady Cawdor in a chair on the ice in the lake in the park, when suddenly it broke at some distance from the shore. In a moment they were both immersed in the water, and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by their two sons, both expert swimmers; his lordship's brother, the Hon. Henry Campbell; Sir Robert Browning, who was staying on a visit; and Mr. Dixon, the butler, to whom great praise is due, the earl and countess would inevitably have been drowned. After some minutes her ladyship, who was almost insensible when taken out of the water, revived, and by the latest accounts received in town Lady Cawdor was doing well.

The *Glasgow Mail* describes an exciting scene on the ice on the Forth near the New Bridge of Stirling.

The ice had been bearing for some days previously, and was of considerable thickness. At the time mentioned at least from 600 to 700 persons, including a number of ladies, were on the ice. About four o'clock, when the stream tide was at its height and the ebb had set in, the ice, from the action of the water, cracked and broke from bank to bank, and several extensive blocks became detached, and floated slowly with the tide downwards. These "rafts" were covered with skaters and others, several of whom leaped from the smaller to the larger blocks. A cry was made for planks and ladders, which were speedily procured: but, from the rush made to the side, great confusion and even danger was caused. Boats were launched, but they became fixed among the ice, and were of little service. At length, when the alarm had subsided, the large number on the ice got ashore, one at a time, principally by means of planks and ladders. We have not heard of any serious accident resulting from it.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, January 13, 1864.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### THE DANO-GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

ALTONA, Jan. 11 (Evening).—According to advices received here, the families of the subaltern officers and others, inhabiting the Castle of Gottorp, have been ordered to evacuate it within twenty-four hours, as the Government of Schleswig will be transferred thither. It is said that the King and Queen may possibly take up their residence in the Castle. The party in Schleswig favourable to the Augustenburg family are reported to have sent an address to Kiel, expressing their devotion to the Prince of Augustenburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—France has addressed a circular note to the secondary German States, explaining her position in reference to the proposal of England for the assembling of a conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question. It is asserted that France states in this circular note that the London conference of 1852 had only created an impotent work, which has been condemned by events. A new conference must be based upon proper conditions. Such a conference must take as its starting-point the state of things now existing in Holstein, and must not be in opposition to the Federal Diet, as it would discuss questions which might have been already resolved by events. France would also wish the Diet to be represented at this conference, but must first know whether the Federal Diet, which has hitherto objected to the interference of the foreign Powers who signed the Protocol of London in the quarrel with Denmark, has changed its views on that subject.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, Jan. 12.—Austria has insisted at the Federal Diet that her motion for the occupation of Schleswig should be speedily taken into consideration. No additional clause has been appended to the motion by Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Austria has declined the offer of Herr von Qasade, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to recommence negotiations with Denmark.

#### AMERICA.

Further advices have been received by the Jura to Jan. 2nd.

The Federal Government has postponed the draft till the middle of January.

The Governor of New York has removed the New York Police Commissioners, on the ground that their reports of the New York riots were sectarian and partisan.

Several more merchants of New York have been arrested for carrying on a contraband trade with the South.

Archbishop Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, is dead.

The *New York Times* states that Lord Lyons has had numerous interviews with Mr. Seward concerning the Chesapeake affair.

General Longstreet is reported to have retired to a position in Tennessee capable of being strongly fortified, and having open communication with North Carolina and Virginia, thus necessitating the presence of a heavy Federal force in East Tennessee.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that General Grant has forwarded to Washington a plan of campaign different from any hitherto submitted.

The Richmond papers assert that General Rose has just completed an entire circuit of General Meade's army.

Mobile despatches state that the mutiny in Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, was serious, three gunboats having been sent to quell the disturbance.

Both Houses of the Confederate Congress have passed the bill that no persons were exempt from military duty because they furnished substitutes, and forbidding people to deal in Federal currency.

The *Richmond Sentinel* urges the people to assist the Southern cause by sending their gold, silver, and plate into the Treasury in exchange for bonds.

The Federal General Ellet, with a brigade of men, is patrolling the banks of the Mississippi for the purpose of preventing the firing upon the merchant steamers by guerillas, several parties of whom he has succeeded in capturing.

Chief Justice Taney is now considered to be out of danger.

In the French Corps Législatif yesterday the debate on the address was continued, and the general discussion closed. The amendment relative to the elections was then discussed.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the bill for the repression of brigandage was passed by 150 to 46 votes.

**THE ACCOUCHMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has passed another favourable night, and the public will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that the Princess and her infant son are progressing favourably. We learn on the best authority that the infant Prince, though only a seven-months' child, is in excellent health. For the information of the gentler portion of our readers who are curious in these matters, it is stated that the exact weight of the infant Prince after his birth was 9lb. Her Majesty again visited the Princess and her infant son at Frogmore yesterday afternoon, and stayed till a late hour, after which her Majesty returned to the Castle. The congratulatory visits to Frogmore House were continued yesterday, though the calls were not quite so numerous as on Monday, being confined principally to persons resident in the immediate neighbourhood. As our readers are probably aware, the late interesting event was expected to have taken place in March, at Marlborough House, where every preparation had been made for the advent of "the little stranger," and no provision had been made for the sudden accession to the Prince's family at Frogmore. Flannel and a few other things absolutely necessary were, however, hastily procured from the establishment of Messrs. Caley, High-street, Windsor, and on Sunday the whole of the articles at Marlborough House were received at Frogmore. Preparations are being made at the Castle for the return of her Majesty to Osborne this day. Should nothing unforeseen happen, the Queen will leave the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway at half-past one o'clock in a special train, to which the state saloon belonging to the South-Western Railway will be attached.—*Times* of this morning. The aldermen and corporation of London met yesterday, and resolved to present an address to the Queen on the birth of the young Prince, and also to offer congratulations to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the auspicious event. This proceeding of the corporation is being imitated generally in the boroughs throughout the kingdom.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, Whitehall Gardens. The Ministers present were: Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, Earl de Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

**THE THOMPSON SOIREE.**—Mr. George Thompson being about to leave for the United States, the committee of the Emancipation Society have decided to pay him a farewell tribute of admiration and respect at a *soirée* to be held on Saturday next at Radley's Hotel. It is well-known that during the last fifteen months Mr. Thompson has, without cost to the society, and without reference to his own health or convenience, freely rendered to the movement constant and indefatigable service by his eloquent voice, and his efforts have not a little contributed to the present satisfactory state of opinion in England in reference to the American struggle and its great crisis.

A Danish Five per Cent. Loan for 1,200,000l., at the price of 93l., was introduced on the London money market yesterday.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—Last evening an immense meeting was held at the Lambeth Baths, in furtherance of the abolition of capital punishment. Of course allusion was largely made to the case of Wright, and the obduracy of Sir George Grey in refusing to yield to the representations made on his behalf was strongly condemned. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the objects of the meeting.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market was very moderate. Both for red and white qualities, the demand ruled inactive, yet no quotable change took place in prices, compared with Monday. There was but a moderate supply of foreign wheat on the stands. Millers operated, however, to a limited extent in all descriptions, yet there was no sellers at lower prices. Floating cargoes of grain ruled firm, at full currencies. Good and fine malting barley sold steadily, at extreme rates. Other descriptions, however, met a slow sale, on former terms. Malt ruled steady, at full prices. The supply of oats was tolerably large.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English .....	380	550	830	1,170	580
Irish .....	—	—	—	1,310	—
Foreign .....	7,440	2,850	—	16,870	2,510 sacks. 8,900 bbls.



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Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

## SUMMARY.

On Friday night the Princess of Wales was unexpectedly confined with a Prince at Frogmore, and we are happy to state that both the young mother and her child are doing well, notwithstanding the exceptional nature of the event. All loyal subjects will rejoice in this addition to the happiness of the Royal Family, and in the prospect of a continuance of the succession to the Throne in the direct line. The birth of a grandchild will be a fresh claim upon the sympathies of Queen Victoria with the present, and help, we fervently trust, to dissipate the lingering gloom associated with the mournful part.

The Court of Exchequer has rejected the motion for a new trial in the case of the Alexandra. The four judges were equally divided; but in accordance with precedent in such cases, the junior judge withdrew his judgment in order that the rule might be technically discharged. The question will no doubt be carried on appeal to the Exchequer Chamber and there re-argued before the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas combined, and may eventually have to be finally decided by the House of Lords. During the interim, of course, all the vessels built for Confederate use will be detained. It is evident that the statute on which the trial is founded is so loosely worded as to admit of diverse interpretations. But a vital principle of international law has yet to be settled; and whether or not the supreme tribunal decides that the construction of warships in a neutral port for a belligerent is technically prohibited by Act of Parliament, British law must eventually be brought into harmony with the intention of the statute, and what is more important, with international obligations and public opinion.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Massey have addressed their constituents during the week; and although widely differing on many questions, especially those bearing on domestic progress, agree in protesting against England being dragged into war to protect the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The speech of the member for Bradford was, in nearly all respects, one of the best delivered during the recess. His opinions on the state of parties and Parliamentary reform will receive the more attention as coming from a Liberal member whose sound judgment, candour, and statesman-like views have won for him a high position in the House of Commons. The heartiness of his reception at Bradford singularly contrasts with the cold welcome given by his Salford constituents to Mr. Massey, whose anti-reform leanings have done so much to promote Conservative reaction.

The French Government has, if the telegraph speaks truly, thrown a new element into the perplexing Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. In a circular note to the secondary German States, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs assumes that the Treaty of 1852 has created an impotent work, and has been condemned by events. If a Conference is to be held, it must take as a starting point “the state of things now existing in Holstein.” In other words, Napoleon III. would accept the independence of that Duchy as a *fait accompli*. This concession to German

feeling is calculated materially to diminish the chances of war, and put the clamorous Teutons, who pant to seize upon Schleswig, also decidedly in the wrong. It is probable that if the right of Denmark to the more northern Duchy were absolutely conceded, the Scandinavian Power would not be averse to resign its useless sovereignty over Holstein. The Imperial plan, moreover, is well adapted to rescue the two great German Powers from the serious embarrassment into which they have drifted, and to tempt the Federal Diet into accepting a basis which so clearly recognises the national claims of Germany. With such a proposition made by France, which interposes with the authority of an umpire, there seems good ground for hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved.

The overland mail brings gratifying news from various quarters. The pacific tendencies of the Japanese, Prince Satsuma in particular, are fully confirmed.—Captain Sherard Osborn's self-imposed mission, to carry Western civilisation by fire and sword into China, has come to a definite end, and the whole scheme has been ventilated in a very curious correspondence. But the perils arising from foreign intervention in the affairs of the Celestial Empire have not yet ceased. General Browne is still there with a British force; Admiral Hope is ready to act with a British fleet; and Colonel Gordon continues to carry on operations against the Taepings with his disciplined Chinese. But all the European representatives at Shanghai are convinced that the time has come to check, in every possible way, the career of lawless adventurers, who, reckless of consequences, are striving to profit by the troubles of China.—There is reassuring news from India. The frontier tribes in the north-west have been pursued to their fastnesses, and coerced into submission. “The war,” says the latest telegram, “is supposed to be at an end”; and, now that British prestige has been restored, the fears of a mutiny of Sikh troops are allayed, if not entirely dissipated.

The last accounts from New Zealand lead to the hope that the war with the Waikatoes will be confined to a limited range, and that the other tribes are indisposed to take up arms in their support. All sections of the colonists—the peace as well as the war party—have combined to put forth every effort that the rebellion may be crushed as speedily as possible, and have agreed that the land of the insurgents shall be confiscated for the benefit of volunteers who have taken part in the war.

America sends only scraps of information. There is a complete pause in military operations, during which active preparations are making for a spring campaign. It would seem that the Federal troops, whose term of service has expired, are re-enlisting by wholesale.

## DIPLOMACY AND WAR.

It is given out that her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed a Note to the Federal Diet of Germany warning it that should it proceed to the occupation of the Duchy of Schleswig, Great Britain will be unable to refuse the claim of Denmark to assistance. We are told, moreover, that the Channel fleet has been ordered home, and that, immediately on its return, it will be sent to the Baltic. If this information be well founded, it amounts to nothing less than a conditional declaration of war against Germany. The British Government has taken up a position in which the momentous question whether this country shall resort to hostilities has passed from under its own control, and is made dependent on the decision of a body upon which popular insanity presses so hard that it can hardly be said to be amenable to the dictates of prudence.

We will suppose, what is not at all unlikely, that within the next few days the proposition of Austria and Prussia is assented to by the Diet—namely, that a call be made upon Denmark to withdraw the November Constitution, and, in case of non-compliance, that immediate occupation of Schleswig shall take place. We will further suppose, without putting any great strain on probabilities, that Denmark, whose blood is up, and who counts upon being backed by the whole weight of British power, declines acceding to the demand made upon her. Austria and Prussia will, on these suppositions, be under pledge to enter Schleswig, and, if Denmark resist, which she is making every preparation to do, blood will be shed. We say nothing now about the merits of the case one way or the other. We are anxious only to look at what will be the position of this country, and to what we shall owe it. If the facts shall correspond with the forecast of them we have given above, we shall be at war, and we shall be so solely on account of our meddling diplomacy.

*We shall be at war.* What that means we all

know but too well. It means the sudden swell of the worst passions of the community into an inundation beneath which many of the virtues and most of the real interests of the nation will lie for an indefinite period submerged, and will sustain incalculable damage. It means the postponement of all political, many social, and most ecclesiastical, ameliorations to an uncertain future and the absorption into one channel of waste and destruction, of our whole legislative and executive energy. It means an immediate and large increase of taxation, an utter derangement of our financial condition, a permanent augmentation of our burden of debt. It means the diversion of an immense amount of our industrial activity and enterprise, not merely to unproductive, but to positively baneful ends. And it means the premature and violent loss of life to an extent which, if it occurred from natural causes, we should interpret as among the heaviest judgments of God.

*We shall be at war.* For what? What is the question of national interest or honour the settlement of which will have driven us upon this tremendous alternative? It is confessedly a question in which we have no interest whatever—a question about which, as it stood a few weeks ago, the honour of this country was entirely unpledged, and its obligations unfettered. It is a question involving no principle identified with human progress or happiness. It is a question paltry in the extreme, even as it regards those who will be directly affected by its decision. It is a question the settlement of which will not perceptibly affect what is called “the balance of power” in Europe. The war, if there be one, will be undertaken to decide whether a small Duchy in the north-west of Europe, containing a mixed population of a little over half a million of souls, comprising unequal proportions of Germans, Danes, and Frisians, shall be ruled over by authority centred in Copenhagen or in Frankfurt. One might have imagined that the simplest, readiest, and most satisfactory solution might be obtained by submitting it to the vote of the inhabitants themselves. But, it seems, modern diplomacy can discover no better means of determining it than that of war, in which the possibilities are that as many lives will be sacrificed as there are inhabitants of the Duchy.

*We shall be at war.* With whom? With the German Confederation, representing forty millions of people, and including the two great military Powers, Prussia and Austria—the centre of gravitation, if we may so say, of the existing European system—the drag upon the wheels of revolution over the whole continent. Of what avail will be our naval superiority in a conflict with people who have scarcely any coasts, and hardly a single port of any capacity? How do we expect, with our hundred thousand of soldiers, to cope on a foreign soil with the half-million which the two great Powers alone could put into the field? No doubt, France would watch her opportunity, and find a ready pretext for joining us, pouncing upon the Rhine provinces, and then patching up a separate peace. Italy also would hurl her whole force against the Quadrilateral and attempt the recovery of Venetia. Hungary would seize the occasion to assert her ancient independence. The Danubian Principalities would come into collision with Turkey; and, perhaps, Russia, with the connivance of France, and in spite of the protests of England, would possess herself of Constantinople. There would be “blood and fire and smoke” from one end of the Continent to another, for the conflagration once commenced, no human foresight could say where it would stop. Germany is, in fact, the key-stone of the political edifice of Europe. War between England and Germany would bring down the whole building. To such an issue we have no objection, much dreaded as it is by our aristocratic rulers—but we have every objection in the world to the means by which it might be brought about. As the result of the deliberations of a Congress we could accept it with satisfaction—as the incidental outcome of a general war, we should regard it as not worth the cost at which it had been obtained.

*We shall be at war.* Who will have led us on to so frightful a calamity? Earl Russell, or Lord Palmerston, or both, in connection with the administration of which they are members. We do not believe they intended any such thing. We give them full credit for having aimed, in all their diplomatic efforts in regard to this Schleswig-Holstein question, not at the provocation of war, but at the preservation of peace. But we hold that they must have inconceivably bungled in diplomacy to have allowed the decision of the alternative to pass from their own hands. We see no necessity for their having taken up the question as if it were one in which we were inextricably involved. We cannot discern any good warrant for our having meddled in it more than France or Russia. We ought to have forewarned Denmark distinctly that any advice of ours must be taken or rejected



on her sole responsibility, and that, come what might, we would not be active partners in the quarrel. We should have told her honestly not to look to us for armed assistance. We have terribly blundered if we have pressed upon her our counsels until by adopting and acting upon them she has established a moral claim to our aid. We refused to appear in Congress, on the plea that its deliberations might end in war—and now, within two short months of our having done so, we have by our over-officious diplomacy placed ourselves within a hair's-breadth of the very danger that we dreaded. If we go to war, we shall do so, not because we have any adequate object in view, but because our Foreign Office has been too fussy, and has made a mistake.

#### TOWNLEY AND WRIGHT.

THE administration of the law in regard to these two unhappy men, both of them convicted of the crime of murder, the former after a fair trial, the latter on his own plea of "Guilty," has somewhat painfully disturbed the public mind. There is a widely-prevailing opinion that Townley ought not to have been respited, and that Wright ought not to have been hanged. Sir George Grey has been blamed for both decisions—for improper lenity in the first, for unbecoming obstinacy in the second. We believe the Right Hon. Home Secretary acted in both cases as a sound interpretation of the law compelled him to do. We know not, indeed, that any blame rests upon him, or upon any of the parties by whom the widely different results were brought about—but we do think it unfortunate for the reputation of judicial administration in this country that it has left, in the contrast presented by these instances, a deep impression that the rich and the poor are unevenly dealt with.

The case of Townley will be in the recollection of all our readers. Here was a man of station, of intelligence, and of education, discharging, and, for ought we know, efficiently, important duties to society, deserted, for some more congenial lover, by a young lady to whom he was engaged. He tries by importunate entreaty to win her back again, but is not successful. He then accepts her decision with apparent meekness, and wishes for an interview to take leave of her for ever. Denied this favour, he gets into the train, travels to her place of residence, forces himself into the presence of the offending girl, pleads his suit for hours, walks with her from her own garden into a neighbouring road, and then and there takes her life. He makes no attempt to escape. He assists in carrying the body home. He expects to bear the penalty of that bloody deed. But he maintains that he had a right to do as he had done—that her engagement to him had put her life into his hands—that her unfaithfulness had forfeited it—and that it was better both for her and for himself, to prevent any other person from getting possession of her. His friends set up at his trial the only possible defence of him—that of insanity. Their evidence on this head was far from decisive, and the jury found a verdict of "Guilty." No doubt this man was greatly provoked—but whatever may have been the monstrous moral delusions which he seems to have allowed to influence him—all of them purely and intensely selfish, be it observed—it is also unquestionable that he planned his crime, that he resorted to artifice in order to carry it into effect, and that he knew what would be its penal consequences. It seems to us that if death punishment for murder is ever politic or justifiable, this was a case in which it should have been carried into effect.

The unfortunate man Wright was also guilty of murder. He, too, was exposed to great provocation. He was jealous of his paramour, and not without reason. His own account of the fatal fray, given but a few hours before death, is, that he was asleep in bed, that Maria Green came and took him by the waistcoat, and said he should not lie sleeping there. Some words ensued, and she threatened to leave him and go with some other man with whom she had cohabited. Upon that he jumped out of bed, and seeing the razor with which he had recently shaved himself lying on the table, he took it up and cut her throat. It was all, he said, the work of a moment. He persisted in pleading "Guilty," and was sentenced accordingly. If ever it would have been proper to allot to murder the milder punishment inflicted for manslaughter, this seems to have been one.

The fate of the two criminals, however, has been widely different. In Townley's case, the judge who tried him called the attention of the Home Secretary to the convict's state of mind, and recommended that it should be inquired into. The Commissioners of Lunacy were requested to make the necessary inquisition, and their report has not yet been laid before the public. But it

seems that Sir George Grey was not called upon to decide upon that report alone—for two certificates were forwarded to him, signed by three justices of the peace in one case, by two in the other, and by two medical officers in each, stating that they had examined into the prisoner's state of mind, and that they had found him insane. This took the matter out of the Home Secretary's hands. He had nothing to decide, for he had no option. The law (3 & 4 Vict., cap. 54, sec. 1), is imperative and absolute in its provision, that whenever any person confined in any prison under sentence of transportation, imprisonment, or death, shall be declared insane by two physicians or surgeons and two justices of the peace for the place wherein the prison is situate, "it shall be lawful for," or, as it has uniformly been interpreted, it shall become the duty of, the Secretary of State to send him to an asylum. The law, then, probably without any intention of the kind on the part of its framers, rescued the murderer Townley from an ignominious death.

Poor Wright never pretended that he did not know what he was about when he committed the crime. His own plea superseded a trial, and the judge reported that there were no extenuating circumstances. But it has since come to light that had the criminal known the difference between murder and manslaughter he would have pleaded guilty only to the latter. Great exertions were made to obtain a respite for him—but all to no purpose. The technicalities of law and of the administration of justice were not favourable to him, and he underwent the extreme penalty yesterday morning, in the presence of comparatively few spectators, the thousands who usually attend such scenes absenting themselves for the purpose of marking their abhorrence of what they regard as judicial murder.

We have endeavoured to give the barest outline of the facts. We may now remark that they will undoubtedly tend, more strongly than anything that has occurred of late, to awaken misgivings as to the expedience of capital punishments, even for the sole remaining crime for which it is now inflicted in this country. They bring under notice the necessarily partial and sometimes oppressive operation of the mere machinery of law in avenging crime. No man, not even the Secretary of State, willingly takes upon himself the responsibility of a decision in which the alternative of life or death is involved. All is left, as much as may be, to inexorable rule—sometimes, as in both these cases, to casual circumstances. Had the judge who tried Townley not taken a different view from that taken by the jury of the prisoner's sanity, he would probably have been hanged. Had Wright pleaded guilty to manslaughter, but not guilty to murder, as he would have done if he had understood the legal distinction, he would probably have escaped with a term of penal servitude. Now, it is felt to be unsatisfactory that justice should be thus uncertain in cases which, above all others, ought to be dealt with by an intelligent appreciation of all the surrounding facts. The truth is, the penalty of hanging is one which in severity goes beyond the average sentiment of the age. There is generally some attempt made to set it aside, and, owing to one cause or another, it is often set aside. Nobody can hold this state of things to be favourable to the sure and impartial administration of justice, and we venture to think that the instances we have cited will do much to revive doubts in the mind of thousands who had brought themselves to acquiesce in the doctrine of blood for blood.

#### A WEEK OF FROST.

THOSE who remember the severe winter of 1860-1, the four weeks of continued frost, the suspension of industrial life throughout the metropolis, the flood of pauperism that overspread Eastern London, the obtrusive, "We've got no-work-to-do," refrain that rent the chilly air of every street and square, the Arctic aspect of the Thames, and the imminent danger of the gas as well as water supply being cut off, will be thankful that the frost which ushered in the year 1864 has come to an end. The experience of three years ago has indeed been renewed, but in a mitigated degree. Our ordinary social life has been modified, if not paralysed, though only for a week, and the result is not such as to make us desire a continuance of the reign of King Frost.

There is no doubt a pleasant and bright side to these periodical but unprepared-for visitations. To the young and vigorous, Jack Frost is the harbinger of glowing health and elastic spirits. What enjoyment equal to that of a day's skating in the crisp wintry atmosphere! With what magical effect does the cold air dissipate languor and renew physical energy. Home comforts are doubly appreciated, the cosy fireside becomes brighter, family intercourse more animated, outdoor life more brisk. Frost is the best of

physicians. At his approach fever with its attendant train of diseases takes flight, and many an unwholesome court or district is purified. Frost is also the farmer's friend—destroying noxious vermin, and preparing the soil for, and doing much of the work of, the ploughshare of the spring. To all who are able to command the comforts and conveniences, as well as the necessities of life, a severe winter is shorn of most of its terrors.

To the humbler and more numerous classes of society, unhappily, King Frost wears the aspect of a relentless despot. They are almost at his mercy. Their wretched dwellings are no bar to his intrusion—their thinly-clad limbs ill-adapted to keep off the piercing cold. Thousands of hard-working men are bereft of work, and at a time when the provision-market is rising, and greater calls are made upon their resources. Think for a moment of the inequalities of London life in frosty weather! At one end, of the metropolis the parks overflowing with the gaiety and excitement of myriads to whom winter is a boon; in the far East, industry paralysed, pinched and haggard men, women, and children idling or begging in the street, clamouring for a work-house dole, or huddling together in their wretched dwellings for the sake of warmth. And the struggling tradesman finds his custom fall off as the rates increase, and an ever-swelling mass of pauperism has to be dealt with, while the prosperous shopkeeper of the West makes no more sacrifices than are prompted by his own benevolence.

There seems little hope that, in the artificial and high-pressure state of existence in our great centres of population, the advent of long-continued severe weather will be otherwise than a calamity to the great mass of the population. To preach the virtue of foresight and thrift to people whose life is one continued struggle against pauperism, is something like a mockery. They are doubly exposed to the casualties and reverses and afflictions common to all. Their houses are for the most part hotbeds of disease, their habits inimical to health, their children liable to sickness, their slender means taxed to the utmost to support those whose condition is but one degree less wretched than their own. There is a little prospect that the wealth of London will fairly contribute towards its pauperism as that houses will be built to defy the visitation of frost. Three years have elapsed since the severe winter of 1860-1. But we have not heeded the lessons of that trying period; our water-pipes still burst with frost; the poor of London still support the poor; and a week of frost, though ministering to the enjoyment of the few, has been a season of widespread suffering and privation to the many. Unquestionably no foresight or precaution can avert the distress which frosty weather entails; but can it be said that sufficient is done by law or benevolence to mitigate its severity?

#### THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.

AFTER a silence of twelve years, the voices of the great Legitimist and Orleanist leaders are heard once more in a French Legislature. Both their presence and speeches are a sign of the great progress public opinion is making in France. It is true that the Imperial system remains intact in France, that Parliamentary responsibility is not acknowledged by the head of the State, that the press remains under a rigorous censorship, and the promise of liberty, so often made, has been again deferred. But so sensitive is public opinion across the Channel, that the full liberty of speech granted to the Legislature, and the faithful reports of all discussions in the *Moniteur*, has become an immense check upon Napoleon III. and his Ministers.

The impression produced by the recent speech of M. Thiers in favour of restricting the issue of treasury bonds—it was conceded in principle,—and by his still bolder oration on Monday in support of real representative institutions and Ministerial responsibility, and of M. Berryer's masterly exposure of the evils that arise out of supplementary credits, is due not less to the sound principles advocated by these eminent men, than to their past reputation and services. With the sagacity of true statesmen, they have given articulate expression to the yearnings of their countrymen. Beneath the touch of their genius, the Corps Législatif, so long the slavish instrument of the Imperial will, wakens into new life, and Parisians throng to the Legislative Hall with more eagerness than to their favourite theatres. To hear the idol of the French bar, "the old man eloquent," entering with all the vigour of youth, and clearness of mature intellect, into elaborate financial statistics, with a view to show how burdensome are the foreign expeditions of France, is a novelty well adapted to captivate a cultivated people whose thoughts and aspirations



have been for many a year depressed. Still more must Frenchmen take heart, and have faith in the future, when the experienced statesman of the Orleanist era feels himself warranted in declaring that France is ripe for liberty, and in uttering a solemn warning to the Emperor in this memorable language:—"If the chief of the State does not know how to cede, the country would exact that which it now respectfully requests."

The new struggle between enlightened absolutism and constitutionalism in France is doubly interesting from the circumstances under which it is prosecuted. At former periods the French Parliament has been the arena of rival factions striving for the mastery. Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans have alike been intolerant in their hour of triumph, and ready to plunge into foreign wars to divert attention from domestic difficulties. To arouse the vanity and military pride of France was the traditional policy of each Parliamentary section in turn. The whole scene is now changed. France is sick of glory; and those who would earn the applause of their countrymen, find it most expedient to adopt the old English motto, "Peace, retrenchment, and reform." A revolution of opinion so remarkable and salutary, is due as well to the policy of the Emperor as to the teachings of experience. To secure liberty and economy we must have peace, is the drift of M. Thiers' effusions—"I conjure the Government to preserve peace for France in all circumstances where our honour is not concerned, our independence not menaced," is the language of M. Berryer. And M. Ollivier, a scarcely less impressive speaker, follows in the same strain:—"A population so ardent as ours must either have the peaceful satisfaction derived from liberty, or the heroic satisfaction given by war. Choose, then, between glory and liberty—glory, which demands large budgets, and liberty, which renders glory useless." Nor are these sentiments now obnoxious to Gallic ears; they are indeed applauded, even in the courtly Legislature itself. With such aims, the strength of the Opposition in the French Chamber is not to be measured by numbers. "Disarmament with liberty" is a watchword which has captivated the hearts of our neighbours, and, steadily kept in view, must sooner or later shape Imperial policy. It can hardly be doubted that Napoleon III., with his usual sagacity, sees in it the best security for his dynasty, and that France will continue to set the fashion to continental nations—not as heretofore by the maintenance of overgrown armaments, but by showing that liberty is secure only when domestic reforms have a greater charm than foreign glory.

#### TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

THERE must be some good in human nature after all. That a great moral calamity has befallen it we do not deny. Within and around us the proof is everywhere patent that our will is not in harmony with our relations and condition. But we are not wholly evil. We have some appreciation of, some yearnings after, a higher style of life than we can dare as yet to call our own. Else, why should we find so much pleasure in "turning over a new leaf"? Why are we so sensibly glad that the old is filled up, and that we are about to take a fresh start? Why does the coming of the new year wake up such myriads to new plans, new aspirations, new resolutions, and, in some cases at least, new efforts? The page we turn down when the old year quits us—for the most part a secret history, save to our own conscience—what evidence it bears upon its surface of lives lived in such a manner that we cannot look upon them without humiliation! What confused passages there are! What mortifying failures! What ugly blots! What smudges, and attempted erasures, and tear-stained lines, and records of weakness and folly! That we are anxious to see, as we think, the last of it, is natural enough; but it would not be so were there not in us a capacity for better things, and an inward sympathy with them. We delight in the "new leaf" because it is a blank one, and because we flatter ourselves with the anticipation that what we are about to write upon it will come much nearer than the last to our ideal of the true, the beautiful, and the good. We like it because until we have written it we estimate our moral position, not by the facts which condemn us, but by the intentions which breathe into us a temporary sense of new life. With the yet unsoiled page of the future before our eyes, we are, for the moment what we wish to be, and our wishes all dance joyously around our moral sense, catching its approbation, and cheerfully avowing its supremacy.

It is among the most promising, it may be among the most profitable, crises of our experience—that "turning over a new leaf." It is always associated with hope, and, in many senses besides the highest,

"we are saved by hope." It is, if we may so say, a revival of "the law written on our hearts," and our own homage to its superlative excellence. How decisively we put behind us, in our mental forestalling of the future, the miserable pretences which we have allowed to cheat us out of our better judgment! When we are pondering, not what we have been or are, but what we shall be, what a low, mean, despicable troop of motives do they seem with which we have been heretofore most familiar! How attractive does virtue look to our newly-waked aspirations! What a delicious feeling comes with the resolution to be what we should be! What a heaven upon earth it is to be at one, albeit as yet in determination only, with the manifest object of our existence—to fall into our destined place in God's universe, and to be satisfied that the inner man, the imperishable element of our being, is just where it was meant to be in the plan of that all-comprehending government which expresses most emphatically the Divine mind! Alas, it may all pass away, with the first few steps of positive action, "as a dream when one awaketh." Or not all. The dream may leave behind it some salutary impressions—recollections which may quicken or restrain us, in our endeavours after good, or in our devious wanderings from it—like those glimpses of home which renew the purer yearnings of our childhood, and make us feel that the world is but a rough place at best, intolerably wearisome and unsatisfactory, save as it is traversed by the way which conducts to that other home from which there will be no going out for ever.

No doubt, the "turning over a new leaf," will be now, as it has always been, but the beginning of a new series of disappointments. The page which is now so fair in our anticipations, will soon bear upon it the record of our infirmities and failures. At the end of the year it will present a vast number of passages as different from our ideal of what they were to have been as darkness from light. Even with our most strenuous endeavours, and with all the aid we may get by seeking it, our lives will be but a sorry copy of our present resolutions. But the certainty of this should not prevent us from planning our very best. Nothing is so demoralising as despair—no motto is so paralysing as "it's of no use." In all moral effort "cannot" signifies "will not"—and when human nature sinks to this, it is at its lowest ebb. The "turning over a new leaf," even if it result in nine failures, may succeed in reducing one intention in ten into reality, and to come under only one law which conscience approves is something gained—may be an unspeakable gain. To do habitually some one thing because it ought to be done, and because it has been settled that it shall be done, tends to keep alive within a man's bosom the spark of self-respect, and may set him upon bringing into subjection less manageable elements of his nature. He who conquers self-will in one of its manifestations, will hardly despair of assailing it to good purpose in others. A single success, even on the smallest scale, imparts an invigorating influence to the whole moral constitution. The least taste of the satisfaction which attends self-command, is reviving—puts new spirit into a man—gives him hope of what he may yet become—discloses to him by contrast his general deficiency—and, perhaps, suggests to him that his disappointments in higher things result, not [from incapacity, but from his neglect of the higher means the use of which is essential to a diviner style of life.

In what a large number and variety of respects might each of us advantageously "turn over a new leaf." Let us sit down and think over them. The attempt will not be altogether irksome, nor, we may hope, wholly without profit. Say we are intent upon amending our course of life—in what does it need amendment? It will be well, perhaps, to avoid generalities which are always vague and practically unimportant. We must boldly grapple with definite details if we would achieve a beneficial change. In reference to what habit, infirmity, neglect, pursuit, obligation, will it be well for us that we should "turn over a new leaf"? In relation to which of any of them have we experienced most misgivings, regrets, mortifications, self-reproaches? When we have waked up in the stillness and the darkness of night, which has most commonly, most spontaneously, presented itself to us to trouble our thoughts and make us sigh from the depth of our heart? In prospect of terrible uncertainty or of instant danger, which most invariably flits as a ghost across our thoughts? When we come within the range of a pure and holy example, or in contact with childlike innocence, or breathe a surrounding atmosphere of unaffected piety, which starts up to our view first as needing resolute handling? Let us summon the ungainliest and most unwelcome

of our recollections face to face, look at them fixedly, question them soberly, and make our decisions manfully and, as it were, on the spot. This, that, or the other, shall not be "carried forward" to the "new leaf." It shall not defile the page of the future. The new year shall know nothing of it. Let the special indulgences, follies, sins, be marked out for sacrifice! Let the neglected duty be taken in hand forthwith! And let it be our particular care and effort day by day to keep the "new leaf" free from any records regarding them which will increase our anxiety to turn it over at the end of the year.

What we have said above is applicable, and was chiefly meant to apply to the minor and secondary manifestations of character in conduct. There is a much more important sense in which men may "turn over a new leaf"—a sense which is equivalent to being born into a new life. This is not the place to dwell upon that phase of the subject—although it should underlie all the rest. The secret of our innumerable failures is to be found in the feebleness or the absence of that life. Happy are they in whom its pulsations are distinguishable, to their own consciences at least, if not to the perception of others! Happy in this, that they have within them the germ of an all-purifying and all-conquering power—a quickening love which rejoices in self-sacrifice, and which never swells into more ennobling delight than when it is wrestling to get the mastery over all that is contrary to it. When the inner man has become acquainted with the source of its own strength it finds its most congenial exercise in disciplining, shaping, and beautifying the outer man. Then the "turning over of a new leaf" is a luxury indeed. For it carries with it this satisfaction—that many and grievous as may be our mistakes, and often as passion may mar the work of principle, we are at any rate building our edifice of character upon a sure foundation. The history of which we every now and then "turn over a new leaf" will not be wholly worthless. Its earlier chapters may be but little more than records of our own waywardness, interspersed though they will be with passages which betoken our efforts to control it—but then it is introductory to other chapters which will emerge into a splendid future—a condition of which the only change will be from bright to brighter, from glory to glory.

#### MR. FORSTER, M.P., ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

On Friday evening Mr. Forster addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents; Mr. Alderman Brown in the chair. He commenced by a brief reference to the American war, which did not, he said, now need much discussion, the fear of our interference having passed away. After doing justice to Confederate valour, military skill, and self-sacrifice, he said:—

It had been felt more and more by us in England as we looked at this question—what was most undoubtedly the case—that the war was begun on behalf of slavery, and that it would not have been begun otherwise—(Hear, hear)—and when this war should end, as he thought they had reason to think it would end, in the utter destruction of slavery, that destruction would so alter the state of the South, would so alter its condition, that that might become possible which otherwise would not be possible—viz., that the Union, which had been broken up for slavery, would be restored by emancipation. (Applause.) And, now that they saw that slavery had really been the ground of the struggle, ought they not to be thankful that we have been preserved from any interference on behalf of the slaveholder? (Hear, hear.) Let them consider for a moment what a cause it was for which he was fighting. He should have almost despaired of a Providence overruling the affairs of men if it had been possible that that cause could have succeeded. There had been no such attempt in history that he knew of to put back the progress of civilisation as this attempt to found an oligarchical Government, with some of the virtues, he granted, but with all the worst features of feudal ages, and to fasten upon a professedly Christian State the worst social evil of Paganism. (Applause.)

He justified non-intervention on behalf of Poland; but thought the Government would have acted more wisely if, instead of sending threatening despatches to St. Petersburg, they had withdrawn their sanction to the rule of Russia over Poland. Some might say that such a declaration would have been mere waste paper, but his reply to that was, that the best of the Poles themselves said it would not have been so; they said that if England would come forward and do this, though declaring at the same time that she would not interfere by force of arms on behalf of the Poles, that fact would in itself have been equal to an interference by force of arms. Referring to our foreign policy for the future, and especially the Dano-German difficulty, he said:—

Of late years England had more clearly shown, by the expression of public opinion in meeting, in the press, and in Parliament, that it was not her intention as a nation any more to be dragged into wars on the continent or elsewhere, in which she is not concerned. Our non-intervention for Poland might be considered as a crucial proof of this, so strong was our sympathy with that nation. He was well aware there were many who regarded this as a selfish policy, but as a trustee for millions of his countrymen and fellow-subjects, he could



not venture to engage in war for other people at the cost of lives and the ruin of property, without having full reason to believe that he was bound to undertake such a war, and that the honour and the interests of the country were involved. (Applause.) But if we did not intend to interfere by war in foreign matters, we must interfere less with diplomatic messages. We must have less meddling on the continent, at whatever sacrifice. Some of the French newspapers, casting a reproach against Englishmen because they refused to join the Congress, said that "England must be left in the cold." He did not object to that; he was sure the hearths of many Englishmen would be warmer in consequence. (Hear, hear.) Let them, in carrying out this policy, be honest and straightforward; let them not attempt to mislead or, to use a vulgar expression, humbug foreign Governments by writing threatening despatches, when they had no intention of carrying out their threats; for such a policy was one of falsehood, which was sure to bring its own punishment. (Applause.) He hoped we should apply this principle to the Schleswig-Holstein question, in which he feared we were meddling too much, though he could hardly suppose it possible we could be dragged into war upon it. He was not going to enter into the merits of the question, first, because he did not profess to understand them; and secondly, because this was not the time to consider them. He had seen a clever article in which it was said that the real question was whether the name of the State should be pronounced Schleswig, according to the Germans, or Slesvig, according to the Dane. (Laughter.) The *Morning Post* of that day spoke of the possibility of this country being involved in the quarrel, but he believed that no Ministry would remain in office a week which led the country into so useless and so absurd a war. (Cheers.) It could not for a moment be thought that England, which would not go to war to rescue Hungary and Venice from the Austrians or Poland from the Russians, would go to war to make the inhabitants of Schleswig or Holstein submit to Denmark. (Hear, hear.) If that was our feeling, let us be honest and straightforward about it. Let us say to Denmark or Germany, "If you want our opinion, if you come to us as mediators, we will give you our opinion, but we cannot interfere in the matter, and must leave the King of Denmark to settle as best he can with his German subjects and their fellow-subjects." (Cheers.) This was the only safe, honourable, and honest course to take in foreign affairs. (Hear, hear.) Did they suppose that they were in such a state of perfect prosperity in these islands that they had nothing to do for their own people? God had given them great prosperity, but the millennium had not yet arrived in England. (Hear, hear.) They had plenty to do at home. See the terrible pictures they sometimes found in the lower stratum of English society. Look at the misery disclosed in our large towns, and at the state of our agricultural poor. Look at the state of Ireland—the inhabitants crowding to America as fast as they could get. Had we nothing to do in our own island? and, going beyond, was there not before us the duty of forming a real union, a real federation of all our colonies throughout the world?—for he did not wish to see that union dissolved, but desired to see a constitutional alliance of friendship between England and her colonies. It would require good management, talent, and the exercise of sound statesmanship to bring about that. And what had we undertaken in India? There never was a country which undertook such a task as that,—of governing and training 150 or 200 millions of fellow-countrymen. He had some hope that we were becoming more worthy of this responsibility, and the appointment of Sir John Lawrence as governor showed that the Government was alive to it.

Mr. Forster then discussed our policy in China and Japan, and criticised the apologies of Lord C. Paget and Mr. Layard for the bombardment of Kagosima, an act of which he, as an Englishman, was almost ashamed to talk. No expression of regret had been made for the error which had been made, but Colonel Neale, under whose instructions Admiral Kuper had acted, was rewarded with the high distinction of being created a commander of the Bath. (Shame.) At present the Government was on their defence. He was glad the subject was to be brought before Parliament, and unless they had a much better defence than had yet been heard they deserved censure. They deserved it, but he did not believe they would get it. Why?

They would say that with a powerful Tory opposition, very nearly as powerful as Ministers, with the independent members feeling strongly, and with certain portions of the Tory press even having very honourably and straightforwardly expressed their opinions upon it, the Government surely would be in danger. This let them a little into the secret of the present state of parties. The Government was in no danger, because the Opposition conducted their affairs in the House much upon the principle upon which our foreign affairs had been conducted—on the policy of threats held out, but with no intention of action. (Hear, hear.) For all practical purposes, there was at present no Opposition in the House of Commons, because Mr. Disraeli could not rely upon his followers, and that they would not support him, but would go over to the enemy. Why did they fear that? Because it was evident that many of his party preferred Lord Palmerston, and regarded him as better expressing their opinions than Mr. Disraeli did. (Hear, hear.) And who were these men upon the Conservative side who preferred the Liberal Premier to the Conservative leader? They were the most conservative of the Conservative; they were the remnant of the old Protection party—estimable men such as Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bentinck, for whose sincerity he had the greatest possible esteem. These were the class of men who preferred Lord Palmerston to Mr. Disraeli, and who would keep the Premier in power to prevent Mr. Disraeli obtaining it. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, what was the result of this? Why, the result of their having a Liberal Ministry thus kept in by Conservative help was, that they had a Ministry—he regretted to have to say it, but it was true—in a great measure under false colours—(Hear, hear)—Liberal in profession, but Conservative in action. (Hear, hear.) What was meant by a Whig Ministry kept in by Tory support? and no one denied that that was the case. Why, it meant simply this—a Tory Ministry under a Whig name, without the check and without the pressure of a Whig Opposition. (Hear, hear.) It meant that they had for

all practical home purposes a Conservative Ministry, and they had not that Ministry checked and controlled by a strong Opposition, as they would have if the Conservatives themselves were in power. (Hear, hear.) Finding that that was the case, he was really brought to the belief that it was not to the advantage of Liberal principles, of Liberal measures, and of Liberal reform, that that state of things should last. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish them to suppose that he was going to join any factious opposition to turn the Ministry out—(Hear, hear)—but he should not look forward with the confidence he should have done if the Liberal party had been in opposition, and he should not look forward with the regret he should have felt two or three years ago at the Liberal party being thrown in opposition, because he had little hope to see much advancement of the Liberal cause until that party was in opposition. (Hear, hear.) A year ago he would not have stated that, because he considered the foreign affairs much safer with a Liberal Ministry than with the Conservatives—(Hear, hear)—but the country had spoken so clearly, and Lord Russell had acted so well and so honestly upon the two most important matters—Italian and American—(Hear, hear)—that he had made it impossible for his successors to do much harm. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it possible for the Government to engage the country in a war against freedom in Italy or for slavery in America; but it was for them to consider what was best for the Liberal party, and, in his opinion, they would have more chance to see Liberal measures and improvements carried out with a Tory Government, and with the great proportion of the present Whig Government able to show themselves real old Reformers, as he was sure they would—(Hear, hear)—checking that Government, and if they did not obtain measures from them, at any rate preparing the country for those measures when there was again a change, and when they got a real reform Ministry in power. (Hear, hear.)

There were several home questions which required consideration. There was the Church question—

A little while ago, persons who felt strongly upon that matter held a conference, and came to strong resolutions. He was not surprised at that, considering the way in which Church-rates had been played with, at any rate by the leaders of the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) But he thought they made a mistake, if they intended to separate the Church question from other questions of reform. He did not think they could be separated. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they would succeed in carrying the religious reforms unless they aimed at other reforms. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the question of the Irish Church, which was not purely a religious question. (Hear, hear.) What was the state of Ireland? Why, the landlords and tenants were not on as good terms as could be wished—(Hear, hear)—and the very defence set up for the Irish Church showed that they could not be surprised at that state of things. It was said the Church was that of the Irish landlords, and they could not be surprised at it when properly intended for the good of the whole country was so engrossed by a particular class, the old conquerors, as if it were, entirely and purely theirs. If they looked upon the Irish Church question solely upon its temporal and material grounds they would have strong arguments for endeavouring to settle it and to sweep away the anomaly. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the condition of the agricultural labourer—

He knew he was treading on tender ground, and if he stated that the English agricultural labourer was still ill-paid, ill-used, ill-taught, he dared say he should be accused—but perhaps they would not fly at such low game as him—of advocating the gratuitous distribution of the lands of the rich. (Cheers and laughter. A voice: Mr. Cobden settled that question.) He was afraid it was not settled yet. (Hear, hear.) He had been looking into some blue-books with regard to the state of the agricultural labourer, and he found, notwithstanding the improvement that had taken place, that the wages in 1861 in some of the counties averaged as low as 8s. to 10s. a-week. ("Shame.") No man could look at the men in that condition, at the houses in which they lived, and the labour they had to perform, and then go into France, Germany, and Italy, and see the peasant proprietors there, without acknowledging that they were vastly better off than they were in this country. He did not say they should put them in exactly the same position as those peasant proprietors, but he said this, that inasmuch as the owners of land were the men who had for years, ay, for centuries, governed England, it was a disgrace to them that the labourers should be in that condition—(Hear, hear)—that in this, the most prosperous of all countries, they should be so much poorer and worse off than in other countries. (Applause.) Although he did not intend to aim at putting them in the same position as the French peasant proprietors, still they ought to be better off than they were. (Hear, hear.) What was far more important than giving them land was to give them good wages, which they could save and invest in land if they thought fit. (Hear, hear.) Our laws interfered with that. He believed there were laws which interfered with free trade in labour and free trade in land, and those two things affected the agricultural labourer much to his disadvantage. If the question were not too long for discussion at that meeting, he thought he could show how the law of settlement greatly interfered with free trade in labour, and tended to keep the agricultural labourer badly paid, prevented surplus labour from flowing to other parts where there was work to be had, and tempted their employers to crowd them together in houses ill-fitted for them, and at a great distance from their work. (Hear, hear.) Then as to the laws which affected the possession of land, he could not conceive how anybody could say there was any injustice, any invasion of the privileges of the aristocracy or of any class, in saying that there was no reason why land should be treated in a different way from other property. (Hear, hear.) Land-owning was a business, was more and more every day becoming a business, and if their mills were compelled to be handed down and worked by their children or others, whether they were fit for the business, or had money to work them, or wished to work them, it would lead to ruin, and it was not right that land should be in that position, leading it to be ill-managed, and resulting in the inadequate remuneration of the labourers. (Applause.)

As to taxation, he thought the poor paid more than their share. Certainly persons of small incomes paid much more heavily than those with large, and the anomaly ought to be remedied. But he had

very little hope of any change for the better without representative reform, and if they could get that, the others would be obtained with comparative ease.

At the present moment the Government was administered by men of large property. The old Reform Bill took the Government in some measure out of the hands of the aristocracy, and admitted the mercantile class to a share in it, and it also made the Government more accessible to public opinion than it was before. (Hear, hear.) It would not require anything like the same agitation or convulsion to carry the measure now as it did before the passing of the old Reform Bill. (Hear, hear.) Still, the power was in the hands of men of large property and influence, men who could command votes. They were not Dissenters, and therefore did not feel that interest in the question of the Church-rates; they were not Roman Catholics, and therefore did not feel the anomaly of the Irish Church system; they were not opposed to the income and property tax, they were not men whom indirect taxation affected, and looked with favour upon the argument of making people moral by taxing them; they had possession of land, and were willing to keep the laws which fenced round that land so that it could not be taken from them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Forster proceeded to say that since the passing of the last Reform Bill there had occurred nothing which might be used as an argument against the further extension of the franchise, and spoke in high terms of the patience, endurance, peacefulness, willingness to submit to the most terrible misfortunes, shown by the operatives of Lancashire during the sad cotton crisis, and which he said formed one of the most powerful arguments in favour of the fitness of the working classes for an extended and a very considerable share in the government of the country. (Applause.) He was sure they might succeed in obtaining it if they were earnest about it; but there was a strong opposition, for which they must be prepared. When they did succeed, it would be found that no institution in the country would suffer. Of this he was quite sure, that if our beloved Queen lived to give her sanction to another Reform Bill—which he trusted she would—(Hear, hear)—the result would be that her throne would be deeper seated than it now was upon the affections of a loyal people—(Hear, hear)—whose prosperity would be even greater than now, because more equally diffused, and be based upon, as hitherto, but still more strongly, the principles of freedom and of order, and because it would be based upon the concord and sympathy of all classes. (Loud cheers.)

After Mr. Forster's address was concluded, several questions were put to the hon. gentleman, and answered apparently to the satisfaction of the audience. On the motion of Mr. Ald. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Ald. Kenion, a vote of confidence in Mr. Forster was unanimously and heartily passed.

#### MR. MASSEY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Massey addressed a meeting of his constituents in Salford on Friday night. The hon. gentleman spoke chiefly on questions of foreign policy. He did not believe that the American Union could be re-established; he sympathised with the Poles, but was of opinion that they were unequal to the contest upon which they had entered; and with regard to the quarrel between Denmark and Germany, he could not see that it was the duty of England to interfere either on one side or the other, unless, indeed, on the outbreak of a war, fresh complications rendered a policy of non-intervention on our part impossible. All that we and our coadjutors had done was to recognise the title of the present King of Denmark to be also Duke of the Duchies; they had not guaranteed to maintain that title, and they were under no obligation whatever to assist him by military means. If these obscure provinces preferred to be ruled by petty princes of their own, though he thought petty princes were a great nuisance, instead of uniting their fortunes with their brave and hearty neighbours, and so constituting a powerful and respectable monarchy, that was their affair. He certainly thought they would do better if they would join Denmark. Unfortunately that question was complicated with the whole question of German independence, and it seemed that all the people of Germany were to a man on the side of the Holsteiners, and against the King of Denmark. The difficulty we had to encounter was that the great German Powers might find themselves impelled by public opinion into a war for the protection of the independence of Schleswig and Holstein, and that those great Powers being so engaged might drag the other power into the contest. (Cheers, and a voice "How?") He would tell them. They had heard that it was a favourite object of French policy to advance the frontier of France to the Rhine. If it were not for that old and cherished policy of France, which this unfortunate complication seemed to offer an opportunity of carrying into effect, England might be content to regard with indifference the quarrels of the two obscure provinces. That was the danger we had to encounter, and it was against it that the skill and caution of our rulers had to protect us. Austria and Prussia, as representing the great German people, might be forced into war; and other Powers having views of ambition might make it a pretext for breaking the peace of Europe, and so involving us in that question. ("Hear, hear.") "There is no reason for involving us." He agreed with that remark; and if we were involved, we should expect those who involved us to give a satisfactory proof that war was inevitable. He did not expect any such catastrophe. He believed the determination of this country and its government would be to maintain peace; and he believed that that determination would have its effect on those who, for purposes of their own, desired to disturb that peace.

In answer to questions, Mr. Massey stated that he would vote for the first reading of the Permissive



Bill; that an explanation of the circumstances attending the bombardment of Kagosima is required from the Government; and with regard to an extension of the suffrage, he declined to give any answer, as he said it was not a question which was likely soon to be presented to the legislature.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

#### THE NORTHERN DUCHIES AND THEIR POPULATION.

A correspondent of the *Times* throws considerable light on the military position and prospects of the belligerents in Schleswig-Holstein, and especially the defensive arrangements of the Danes. He promises that the province of Schleswig is the great bone of contention, and is likely to be the theatre of the war if hostilities should break out—Holstein being already occupied by the German corps of execution. The Danes have evacuated two very strong positions, Rendsburg and Frederikstadt, having lately destroyed a very formidable *l'île du pont* in connection with the latter fortress on the Holstein bank of the Eider.

Together there can be no doubt that these two posts presented a very serious obstacle to the passage of the Eider by an army destined to invade Schleswig, but they were necessarily erected on the southern bank of the river, on Holstein territory—that is to say, on territory subject to the control of the Confederation. That body, well appreciating the importance of such an issue, imperiously demanded the surrender of every inch of Holstein ground. There can be little doubt that the Danes, left to themselves, would have resisted this demand, and the war would, in that case, in all probability have already commenced. It is generally believed that the concession was made at the instance of England, in her desire to preserve the peace of Europe. However that may be, there can be no question that the surrender of these posts—for the Danes have both evacuated Rendsburg and, as before stated, destroyed the *l'île du pont* at Frederikstadt—has seriously impaired the value of their defences in rear. With Rendsburg, Germany has not only gained a *débouché* by which to throw her troops into Schleswig, but has again secured an intermediate base, which will greatly facilitate further operations.

The people of the two Duchies have many characteristics common to Englishmen.

The whole of that portion of the country which is under cultivation is protected from the winds by hedges, banks, or walls; large and substantially-built farm-houses, denoting the wealth and prosperity of their owners, constantly meet the eye; indeed, the Schleswig-Holstein farmer is a very superior specimen of the human race as compared with the ordinary German *bauer*, with whom we are better acquainted. There is an air of independence and intelligence about him which argues that, however concerned he may feel for his endangered nationality, his individual freedom has been little interfered with. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants of the Danish peninsula are hardy and robust in their frames, primitive in their habits, true and honest in their nature. Removed from the influences which have moulded the character of the ordinary German, the Schleswig-Holsteiner stands on a higher platform, and, provided he is allowed to preserve his national characteristics and independence, is far from desirous to see his country devastated, his sons slaughtered, and his means impaired, in order that an Augustenburg may unseat his present Sovereign.

The country is flat, and there are few rivers—they for the most part empty themselves into the German Ocean. Large tracts of land lie waste. In certain districts moors covered with a short heather, studded with small lakes and marshes, and intersected by wet ditches, whence the peat has been extracted, stretch away to the horizon.

The communications from the South, seeking the shortest line, traverse the central district we have described, passed Neumünster, cross the Eider at Rendsburg, and then lead in a due northerly direction to Schleswig and Flensburg.

In order to understand the defensive position now occupied by the Danes we must beg the reader to follow us upon the map.

It must be borne in mind, that the one great advantage possessed by Denmark in the impending struggle is, that she commands the seas which wash her peninsular possessions. It is clear, that in order to secure her communications with Copenhagen, and to keep a line of retreat open in case of disaster, the Danes must cling to the eastern coast. The character of this coast is very peculiar. From Kiel to the extreme north, a series of harbours, of more or less value, according to their size and depth, offer shelter to craft of all kinds. Some of them, and more especially that which here commands our attention, cut far into the land, and if met by similar characteristics on the opposite coast, tend very much to narrow the actual breadth of the peninsula. To such a point the eye of a military engineer would naturally be attracted, and a glance at the map will show that an oblique line connecting Schleswig, at the western extremity of the long and narrow Schlei harbour with Frederikstadt, the position which had been already described, embraces this peculiarity of configuration. The distance which separates these two towns, *circa* twenty-five English miles, is, however, much too great to admit of any connected system of fortifications in its full extent. But most opportunely the river Treene, receiving in its course affluents from the east, streams slowly down from a north-easterly direction towards Frederikstadt, and there empties itself into the Eider. Thus a very simple process enables the Danes to call to their aid a most complete system of inundation. By establishing sluices, and barring the course of the stream at Frederikstadt, the waters of the Treene are forced back, and flood the whole of the intervening country as far as Hollingstätt. Here the high ground which commands the town of Schleswig commences, and along this, which extends for about four miles eastward to the Schlei, the Danes have established a chain of earthworks, which, for general skill and perfection of detail, must command the admiration of all who have seen them. This, then, is the celebrated position known as the Dannewirke.

The disconnected fragments of the old wall, following the same line of heights, bears silent testimony to the antiquity of the struggle which is now about to be renewed, and equally denotes that the importance of the position was fully appreciated in the earliest times by the rude warriors of the North.

It is obviously premature to discuss the merits of a position upon which the Danes have expended so much skill, labour, and money. This much is certain, that the unusually severe weather now prevailing in the peninsula offers every advantage to the attacking force. For this reason, it is probable that the Germans will make every effort to commit their Governments to energetic action, with a view to commence a winter campaign. Should they succeed in this, and, in spite of the protest of our Foreign Office, cross the Eider at once, there can be little doubt as to the result of the first phase of the campaign. Deprived of their important posts on the Eider, in face of a numerical superiority—equal to two and a-half to one at least,—the central defences of their line impaired by the frost, the Danes will be compelled to relinquish their hold on Southern Schleswig, and retire to positions already prepared in the north of the Duchy. On the other hand, should they be able to weather the climatic influences of the next few weeks, considering the nature of the position we have described, the well-known courage and tenacity of its defenders, the loyal spirit and ability of their officers, and, lastly, the naval superiority so advantageous in peninsular warfare, we may look forward to an obstinate and well-sustained resistance, though two millions of Danes are here pitted against forty millions of Germans.

The special correspondent of the *Star* at Hamburg gives the following useful information as to the division of the population of Schleswig:—

As regards the preponderance of the German race in Schleswig, the Germans appear to take a more favourable view of their own side of the question than the facts warrant. Bansen and others make out that there are not more than 100,000 Schleswigers of Danish extraction, all residing in the north of the Duchy and chiefly living in the country, and devoted to agricultural pursuits. This estimate is, however, far too small. Other authors allow the Danish population in Schleswig to amount to 170,000. Besides these, there are 30,000 Frisians, living in the strip of country running along the west coast of Schleswig and known as Friesland. As there are but 400,000 people in Schleswig, there remains therefore but 200,000 of German extraction, occupying the whole of South Schleswig, and forming the majority of the town population throughout the Duchy. On the question of nationality, therefore, the Danes have quite as good a case to show in regard to Schleswig as the Germans. From all I hear, the majority of the German Schleswigers go with the Holsteiners in their political views on the present crisis. Still, not a few of them, and the whole of the Danish population, are favourable to the Danish connection. A division of the Duchy according to nationality is, owing to the mixture of the two races, beset with difficulty almost amounting to impossibility. The Eider and the Schlei, which separate Schleswig from Holstein, and which, in conjunction with the contemplated system of works of inundation and fortification, known as the Dannewirke, form the only natural territorial line of division; and the only difficulty lies in the fact that, north of this line, a couple of hundred thousand Germans happen to live.

Some additional statistical information is given relative to the three Duchies, viz., Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg.

The total area of the three Duchies does not amount to as much as 7,500 English square miles. Of these Holstein covers about 3,600; Schleswig, 3,400; Lauenburg, only 420 square miles. Holstein is the richest as well in population (544,419) as in agriculture and commerce. It possesses also the largest towns and the greatest number of them. Altona has 45,524 inhabitants; Kiel, 17,541; Rendsburg, 10,700; Itzehoe, 7,500; Neumünster, 7,000; Elmshorn, 6,700; and Glückstadt, 6,000; all according to the last census of 1860. In Schleswig, with a total population of 409,907, the chief towns are Flensburg, with 20,000 inhabitants; Schleswig, with 12,197; Hadersleben, 8,000; Apenrade and Husum, each with 5,000. In Lauenburg there are no towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants. Altona, as the most populous town, might appear to be naturally the capital of Holstein; but Kiel, only about one-third its size, has always been the centre of the German movement in the Duchies and of hostility to Denmark. It is a natural port, and its fine situation on an arm of the Baltic, and its university, among other causes, have made it the favourite residence of the *élite* of the moneyed and titled aristocracy of the country.

#### EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER WRIGHT.

Yesterday morning Samuel Wright, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Maria Green on the morning of Sunday, the 13th December, in a house in which they lived together in the Waterloo-road, was executed in front of Horsemonger-lane Gaol. Much sympathy has been evinced in favour of the convict in various quarters, and accordingly, on the 7th of January the visiting justices of Horsemonger-lane Gaol presented a memorial to Sir George Grey, expressing their opinion, that had all the facts been known on his trial, a verdict of manslaughter would have been returned instead of that of murder. The appeal was unsuccessful, as were also those of certain medical men and of several public meetings which have recently been held in Lambeth and Southwark.

At an early hour on Monday evening a considerable number of persons congregated in front of the gaol, but they were of the lowest class, who disregarded appeals which were extensively circulated, that people would stay away from the execution. There seems to have been some fear of a "scene," as 600 picked policemen, mostly of the reserves of the different divisions, under Superintendents Brantford, Gibbs, Payne, White, Gernon, and Bray, were stationed on the ground; but, as it turned out, there

was no occasion for this strong force, as comparatively few persons were present at the time appointed for the execution, and those who were there were perfectly decorous in their conduct. The houses opposite to the gaol, which, when the Mannings, the Frimley murderer, and Youngman were hanged, were crowded with people who had paid heavily for their seats, were yesterday to all appearance tenantless, and in most of them the blinds were drawn down. Not a seat was let in a single one of the houses, and during the time of the execution the public-houses were closed. In the vast open space in front of the gaol there were not more than 1,500 persons present.

Up to the last moment an impression prevailed amongst the concourse of people that a reprieve would come; and accordingly, when at nine o'clock the sheriffs and the executioner, followed by the convict, appeared on the scaffold, a general feeling of disappointment was expressed in a low deep murmur. Wright bowed to the crowd two or three times, and while he was doing so Calcraft slipped the cap over his face and drew the bolt. The unhappy man fell and died after a very short struggle. In two or three minutes after this a loud yell of execration broke from the crowd, accompanied by repeated cries of "Murder." This demonstration did not long continue, and the people moved quietly away without staying to witness the ceremony of cutting down, which took place at ten o'clock.

Since his conviction Wright has been much depressed, and has persisted in the statement that he never intended to kill the woman, and that he was defending himself from her violence when the fatal wound was given. He walked quietly to the scaffold yesterday morning, evidently convinced that there was no chance of his life being spared.

The following document was extensively circulated amongst the crowd:—

Men of London, will you participate in the blood of the unfortunate Wright, by sanctioning his death by your presence at the scaffold? Working men and women, go not near the avenging scene; but demonstrate to your Government with the dignity of Englishmen, your abhorrence, by avoiding this execution. Men of Southwark, close your houses and shops—persuade your friends and neighbours to stay away from the bloody scene.

The memorial, praying for a reprieve of Wright, was on Monday presented at the Home Office by a deputation, consisting of Mr. Doulton and some others, who were followed by a procession of more than 200 working men. But the efforts of the memorialists proved fruitless.

The decision come to by Sir George Grey was reported by Mr. Murphy to the members of the committee who got up the memorial in his favour, at their sitting on Monday, at the Lambeth Baths. By them it was made known to the large meeting of working men waiting to hear the result. Immediately afterwards Mr. Murphy, deputed by the meeting, left by the 1.30 train for Windsor, to memorialise the Queen. He had an interview with Sir Charles Phipps, who, after reading the memorial, stated that her Majesty, although deeply regretting the position of the unfortunate man Wright, could not, constitutionally, interfere with the decision come to by Sir George Grey. He could therefore hold out no hope of any commutation of his sentence. Mr. Murphy then left the Castle. In the meantime a meeting had been convened by the committee at the Lambeth Baths to hear the result. The doors were opened at six o'clock, and in a few minutes the building was densely filled by about 3,000 people, and long before seven o'clock, the appointed time of commencing, the thoroughfares of the New-cut, the Marsh, and the Westminster-bridge-road were rendered impassable by the immense crowds which had assembled.

The Rev. Robert Spears took the chair at seven o'clock, and announced that Mr. Murphy's mission to her Majesty had failed. (Shame.) One more effort must be made. A memorial must be drawn up, which would be taken to Sir George Grey that evening, pointing out to him the strong public feeling against the execution of Wright, and praying, if not for a reprieve, at least for a respite. (Hear.) While this suggestion was being discussed Mr. Murphy entered the building, and was received with immense cheering. He detailed the particulars of his visit to Windsor. His narrative was received with shouts of indignation and loud cries of "Shame!" In accordance with his motion, a deputation, consisting of Mr. F. Doulton, M.P., Mr. Hill, a member of the Lambeth Vestry, and Mr. Applegarth, a working man, left with the memorial to Sir George Grey. On making their appearance outside the Baths in the Westminster-road they were received by the assembled thousands with great cheering and wishes for their success. During the absence of the deputation the meeting was addressed by several working men, all expressing the opinion, in which the meeting cordially concurred, that if Wright was executed a judicial murder would take place.

On the return of the deputation, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, Mr. Murphy reported the result. He said they first proceeded to the private residence of Sir George Grey, and having sent in a note stating their business, Sir George Grey appointed to meet them at the Home Office, where the conference lasted for three-quarters of an hour. He, however, was inflexible in his determination to carry out the sentence. He said his sympathy was with the object of the deputation, but he could not override the law. He had decided upon the case of Townley according to law, and his decision with respect to



Wright was based on the same principle. The law must therefore take its course. Mr. Murphy then sat down deeply affected.

Mr. DOULTON, M.P., said he deeply regretted the course pursued by Sir George Grey. It would do much to sow ill-will between classes.

A collection was then made for the two children of Wright, and the meeting separated with every symptom of sorrow and indignation.

The following bill, bordered with deep mourning, was circulated at the meeting:—

A solemn protest against the execution of Wright. Men and women of London, abstain from witnessing this sad spectacle of injustice. Let Calcraft and Co. do their work at this time with none but the eye of Heaven to look upon their crime. Let all window shutters be up, and window blinds be down, for an hour on Tuesday morning in Southwark.

#### THE CASE OF GEORGE VICTOR TOWNLEY

The respite of Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, and the conduct of certain Derby magistrates in the matter, was the subject of discussion at the Quarter Sessions on Tuesday. It was alleged that the justices who formed the commission which had certified to Townley's insanity had all previously formed and expressed an opinion on the subject, and it was shown that the two medical men who assisted at the inquiry were both biased in favour of the theory that the culprit was mad. The court agreed to a "remonstrance" addressed to the Home Secretary, which consisted of a statement of facts drawn up by those dissatisfied at the respite of Townley, and praying for an inquiry into the circumstances under which it was granted. A very strong feeling against the decision of the Home Secretary was manifested, and Mr. Crompton, who introduced the matter to the court, said "As for Townley, money has saved him." Mr. Neefield gave it as his opinion that if Townley were let off, then Thorley was judicially murdered. The remonstrance was signed by forty magistrates out of 119 in the county.

In reply to this address, Sir George Grey explains how he came to respite Townley, and, enclosing a copy of the correspondence with the Lunacy Commissioners, says:—

The magistrates will learn from this correspondence that it was in consequence of information conveyed to the Secretary of State by the learned judge before whom the prisoner was tried, that, in his opinion, a further inquiry as to the sanity of the prisoner was necessary, that the Lunacy Commissioners were requested by the Secretary of State to undertake the inquiry. Sir George Grey feels that it was impossible to refuse an inquiry so recommended by the judge, and he is not aware that, under the circumstances of the case, he could have entrusted the inquiry to more able or responsible persons, or to persons likely to conduct it with greater impartiality and freedom from any preconceived opinion or doubtful theories. The Commissioners' report is among the papers which will be sent you with the least possible delay, but the Secretary of State was not called upon to decide on that report alone whether the sentence of the law ought to be executed or not, because at the same time that he received it he received also a certificate, dated December 27, signed by three justices of the peace (one for the county and two for the borough of Derby) and two medical men, stating, in the terms required by law, that they had examined and inquired into the mental state of the prisoner, and certifying that he was insane. This was followed by a certificate to the same effect, dated the 29th of December, and signed by two justices of the peace for the county of Derby (one of them being the same who had signed the former certificate), and the same two medical men. Copies of these certificates are also among the papers which will be sent to you. Upon these certificates from four justices of the peace and two medical practitioners the prisoner, in accordance with the construction which has been uniformly placed on the section of the act before mentioned, was ordered to be removed to Bethlehem Hospital, the capital sentence being respited, but not commuted.

In reference to the charge of favouring a convict who had influential friends, Sir George Grey refers to the case of Clark, who was convicted of murder in 1862, and who, though he was poor, and had none but poor friends, was dealt with in the same way as Townley, and is now in a lunatic asylum.

On Monday Townley was removed from Derby Gaol to St. George's-in-the-Fields Criminal Lunatic Asylum, London.

**EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.**—On Saturday, at noon, Luke Charles, formerly a policeman, who was sentenced to death at the last assizes for the murder of his wife by throwing her into the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, was executed. The particulars of the case have already been published. Since his condemnation fruitless efforts were made to have the condemned man respited. The condemned maintained his composure perfectly, even when his application for a reprieve was refused. Whether from the coldness of the weather, or lack of interest, the attendance of spectators on Saturday was limited. They were of the usual roughest class, and amused themselves by practical jokes and skating on the pits. Several tract distributors mixed among the crowd. Shortly before noon the officials made their appearance on the scaffold, and was soon followed by Charles, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the governor, and Calcraft. He was pale, but composed. It was noticed that he kept his eyes shut from the time of making his appearance on the scaffold. His only exclamations were, "Jesus, have mercy on me!" "Mary, pray for me!" The usual preparations having been made by Calcraft, the bolt was drawn, and the unhappy man disappeared from view behind the screen. He made no confession.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

##### ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was confined of a healthy prince at two minutes before nine p.m. on Friday. The first bulletin announcing the happy event was signed by Drs. Sieveking and Brown; subsequent ones by Drs. Farre and Sieveking. The latest bulletins give the most favourable account of her Royal Highness and the infant Prince.

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales appears to have taken place unexpectedly. On the morning of Friday, she went to Virginia Water to witness the game of hockey on the ice, the Prince of Wales being one of the party engaged in the game. Here her Royal Highness seems greatly to have enjoyed herself, and drove about in a sleigh. She returned to Frogmore late in the afternoon, and gave birth to a son before nine o'clock in the evening. Lord Granville was the only Cabinet Minister present at the birth of the Prince, and his presence was owing to the fact of his dining with the Prince of Wales on Friday. Everyone about the Princess was taken by surprise, and none of the ordinary preparations for so interesting and important an event had been made.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena and the Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor on Saturday, at noon, and immediately drove to Frogmore House, and remained with the Princess of Wales until a late hour in the evening. On Sunday and Monday the Queen's visit was repeated.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—

FROGMORE, Jan. 12, 10.30 a.m.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has passed another good night, and is progressing as favourably as possible.

The infant Prince continues quite well.

ARTHUR FARRE, M.D.

E. H. SIEVEKING, M.D.

The inquiries at the town residence of the Prince of Wales as to the health of his consort and the young Prince have been very numerous for the last few days.

The Queen has given 40*l.* and the Princess of Wales 10*l.* towards the Dublin Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, and have become patronesses of the same. In London Miss Faithfull has opened a bookseller's and stationer's business in Princes-street, Hanover-square, with a special view of educating and sending out girls as trained assistants in any occupation which will be found agreeable to intelligent young women of the middle classes.

At the meeting of the Privy Council on Thursday, it was decided that Parliament shall meet for the "dispatch of business" on the 4th of February.

Professor Max Müller had the honour of delivering two lectures last week at Osborne before her Majesty and the Royal family on the "Science of Language."

A general election (says the *Leeds Mercury*), appears to be anticipated either during the session or at its close.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are expected at Cambridge House in a few days from Broadlands, where they have been entertaining a succession of visitors. His lordship, who has been suffering from an attack of gout, is now much better.

His Excellency Count Pasolini has left London for Paris.

An order in council extending the powers of Consuls-General in Japan, and enabling them to restrict the entrance of British ships into ports or waters belonging to the Tycoon and of Japan in case of their presence being likely to endanger peaceful relations, has been gazetted.

It is stated at Chatham that on the return of the Channel Fleet, the vessels composing the squadron will assemble at Spithead, and afterwards proceed to one of the eastern ports, where they will await further definite orders. It is probable that the ships will rendezvous in the Downs.

There is some talk of Lord Wodehouse succeeding the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., was thrown out of a gig near Leamington a few evenings ago, but he sustained no serious injury.

It is reported that Lord Dufferin will be the new Knight of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Charlemont.

The Queen, having consideration for the distress which might exist among the poor of London in consequence of the late severe weather, has, with her Majesty's usual benevolence and forethought, forwarded a munificent donation of 100*l.* to the funds of the Association for the Relief of Destitution in the metropolis.

Mr. Justice Shee entered the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday morning, the whole of the judges and counsel standing and bowing to the learned judge. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the declaration of abjuration (specially framed, by insertion of the words, "I swear that it is not an article of my religious belief"), and also the oath that he would do no act by virtue of his office of judge of the Court of Queen's Bench to weaken or subvert the Protestant religion as by law established, were administered by Mr. Norton, one of the masters of the court. The learned judge having subscribed the roll, shook hands with the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crompton, and, having bowed to the judges and the bar, he retired from the court. He took his seat on the bench yesterday.

#### Tax and Police.

**JUDGMENT IN THE ALEXANDRA CASE.**—On Monday judgment was given in the Court of Exchequer on the case of the alleged Confederate cruiser *Alexandra*, argued at such great length in November last. The Lord Chief Baron (after going over the leading features in the past proceedings) reviewed the arguments of the Attorney-General on the last occasion. In his (the Chief Baron's) opinion, the argument of the Attorney-General was neither in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Contrasting the observations of the learned gentleman with his words "in another place," the Lord Chief Baron held that his deductions were unsound. The interpretation of the act must be consistent, and what it permits be in harmony with what it forbids, and building ships for war or other purposes was not forbidden unless they were equipped, fitted out, and furnished for warlike purposes under the 7th section, and that ought to be so construed as would protect a most important part of one of the industrial pursuits of the British nation. The act was not to prevent ships being built in the ports of this country for one or both of the two countries with whom the nation were not at war, and so cripple the commerce of the people, but to prevent the ports of the British empire being made hostile ports, and warlike equipments being sent forth. The learned judge referred to the words of Mr. Justice Thompson, as applicable to the citizens of the United States, which gave full latitude to the building of ships for all purposes, whether warlike or otherwise, provided those who so built took no part in any warlike purposes to which the ships might be applied; and the meaning of the act of Parliament under review did no more to protect the citizens of the United States than it did those of Great Britain; and the act was sufficient, and would justify the building of ships so far, and no further. There had been no such equipping, fitting out, and furnishing as was contemplated by the statute; and, in his opinion, the verdict was right, and the rule for a new trial must therefore be discharged. Baron Bramwell concurred. Baron Channell thought there had been not so much a misdirection by the learned judge who tried the case but rather an inadequate direction, and he dissented from his learned brethren on the bench who had given their judgment. He considered that the 7th section, if taken in connection with the other clauses, as would be fair and equitable, became quite sufficient, without referring to decisions in the American courts, to enable the court to decide questions that had been raised under the information before them. His lordship elaborately reviewed the words and meaning of the act of Parliament, which, in his opinion, justified the application made on behalf of the Crown, and in his judgment, the rule for a new trial ought to be made absolute on the ground of the inadequate direction of the learned judge at the trial. Baron Pigott gave his judgment that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute, agreeing with Baron Channell; and, according to the invariable practice when the judges are divided in opinion, the rule for a new trial was discharged.

**FALSE CHARACTERS TO SERVANTS.**—A lady named Howard was rather smartly punished by Mr. Knox, the Marylebone magistrate, on Wednesday, for what we fear is by no means a rare offence. A young woman in London, named Wingate, wrote to the lady, living in the village she had come from in Somersetshire, telling her that as her husband was about to go to Dublin she wished to go into service, and asking the lady to be good enough to give her a character. The lady, in an excess of good-nature, complied, and vouched for the young woman's honesty, cleanliness, and general good conduct. With such a character she got a situation, where she soon showed herself in her true colours as a thief. The lady was brought up on the charge of giving a false character, and though it was plain she had no other motive than to serve a humble neighbour, whose real character she did not know, the magistrate said it was an offence he could not pass over, and fined her 20*l.*

**ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD CHAPEL BURIAL-GROUND.**—On Wednesday, at the weekly meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras, Mr. Churchwarden Taylor in the chair, a report from the Sanitary Committee was presented, containing a letter which had been received from the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, in reference to the recent alleged desecration of the dead in the burial-ground attached to Whitfield's Chapel, Tottenham-court-road. It appeared that the works directed to be done in the burial-ground by the order of her Majesty in Council of the 11th January, 1859, had not been performed; that in accordance with the intent of such order the Home Secretary proposed issuing a further order under the provisions of the 22nd Vic., cap. i, sec. 1, but before doing so he desired to be informed whether the authorities of St. Pancras were willing to undertake that all the ground that had been excavated should be covered with a layer of fresh earth of eighteen inches at least, and to undertake in connection with its surface the maintenance of the growing vegetation. The report recommended that the vestry should notify to the Secretary of State their willingness to undertake what he proposed, providing the Secretary of State gave an indemnity to the churchwardens. Mr. J. R. Collins moved the adoption of the report, but an amendment was moved to leave out the proposal as to the indemnity, and this was carried.



## Literature.

## FROUDE'S ELIZABETH.\*

Mr. Froude has found a theme worthy of himself, and it is no flattery to say that his historic genius makes him fully equal to his great theme. The reign of Elizabeth is not untruly styled by Professor Kingsley the heroic period of our history. The more closely, indeed, we come to look into some of the details of the story, the less shall we find to excite our admiration, and the more shall we wonder at the great results often achieved by the agency of those whose characters were the most commonplace, whose principles were marked by inconsistency and vacillation, and who often resorted to expedients the most questionable in morality, and, as the event proved, the most contrary to sound policy. Still, the greatness of the crisis through which England then passed; the fearful perils by which she was beset and the marvellous way in which she emerged, not only with safety, but even with increased glory and prestige from them all; the preciousness of the interests that were at stake, and the gallantry with which they were defended, all serve to stamp the character of heroic greatness on the struggles of that period. We may often be disgusted at the wretched state-craft in which the chief actors loved to indulge, and mourn that they sullied the nobility of their cause by a duplicity worthy only of the dark and subtle policy of Jesuit intriguers. But there were generous and manly deeds done by others sometimes of less distinguished name, that constitute the real glory of the age, and were the true secret of the success which ultimately crowned the labours of the friends of Protestantism and liberty.

Mr. Froude has spared no effort to obtain a thorough knowledge of the men and events of the period, and has employed the rich and varied resources of his singularly fascinating style to present the whole with vividness and force before his readers. He has searched diligently into the archives of our own and other nations, and has exhumed from their musty records forgotten incidents which often serve to give an entirely new complexion to the picture which he is drawing. He unites in a remarkable degree the qualities of the painstaking chronicler with the more brilliant ones of the historic artist. He dives into ancient documents with all the diligence of the most devoted antiquarian—he judges character with the keen insight into motives, the practical sagacity, and the generous consideration of a large-hearted philosopher—he describes the acts and the actors with that life-like reality, that thorough sympathy with everything that is noble and true, and that genuine pathos, which are characteristic of the poet. No doubt the book has its faults, though they are far from being so conspicuous in the present as in the earlier volumes of the history. The writer here has no such paradoxes to maintain as those with which he startled the world in his portrait of Henry the Eighth. His view of Elizabeth may seem to many to do her but scant justice, and to bear some traces of the feeling cherished towards her unhappy mother, but it is not open to the exceptions taken to the attempt of her historian to convert her father into a hero. There is at least some foundation for the censures pronounced upon her, though we may sometimes think them too strong and not sufficiently qualified by a recollection of the circumstances in which she was placed. Perhaps, too, we might object to the estimate formed of men of strong religious conviction and purpose, whom in truth the author does not seem very competent to understand. Still we greatly admire the book, and especially for the absence of everything like a straining after effect. The language frequently rises to the truest eloquence, but it is always an eloquence that grows naturally out of the subject. The delineations of character are graphic and telling, but they are generally mere outlines, the filling up of which is left to the facts as they develop themselves in the course of the story. Some of the brief touches by which characters are thus presented are remarkably happy. Thus Mary Stuart's is "a nature like the panther's, merciless and beautiful." Bothwell, proud, insolent, and daring, is thus described as returning from the French Court to Mary Stuart:—"When he came back to her out of that polished atmosphere of devilry, she found his fierce northern nature varnished with a thin coating of Parisian culture, saturated with Parisian villany, and the Earl himself with the single virtue of devotion to his mistress, as before he had been devoted to her mother." How pithily and yet how justly is the influence of Rizzio (or *Ritio*, as Mr. Froude will have it), the "dark and dangerous Italian," over his in-

fatuated mistress set forth, and, in fact, what a new colouring given to his character and her relations to him. "Like Châtelar, he was an accomplished musician; he soothed her hours of solitude with love songs, and he had the graceful tastes with which she delighted to amuse her leisure. He had glided gradually into her more serious confidences, as she discovered he had the genius of his countrymen for intrigue, and that his hatred for the Reformers rivalled her own in its intensity." Darnley is "a child who has drifted from the shore in a tiny pleasure-boat, his sails puffed out with vanity," a "weak idiot," "soft as the clay with which he was made," with a "weak, selfish, and sensual nature," known to be a "fool and coward by his associates, but with depths of imbecility and baseness which they had not fathomed." Mary of Guise, the queen mother, was "cultivated, as the times went, in worldly knowledge, steeped from her childhood in political intrigue, and bold as she was dexterous." Whole pages might be written, but they could not give a more faithful picture of the weak and infamous Leicester than is contained in the following striking sentences: "If the Queen had a man's nature, Dudley had a woman's. Without courage, without talent, without virtue, he was the handsome, soft, polished, and attentive minion of the Court."

The character of Elizabeth herself always has been, and probably always will be, a subject of historic controversy. Mr. Froude does not fear to expose the faults which often served to hide the nobler qualities of her nature, which continually crossed her policy and hindered its success, which frequently brought her to the verge of ruin that was averted only by the errors of her foes, and which have left stains on her memory to which her enemies are always ready to point. She had a constitutional irresolution which continually paralysed her hand at the very time when promptitude in action was demanded. There was an economy, sometimes approaching to parsimony, that ever restrained her from enterprises which both high honour and sound policy would have counselled her to undertake and prosecute with vigour. Worst of all, she was frequently possessed by what Mr. Froude justly calls a spirit of tricky imbecility, which led her frequently to practise a course of deception which could impose on no one, and which served to alienate the allies whose loyal attachment alone could enable her successfully to defy the powerful forces against which she had to contend. These are points which are continually coming out in the course of the narrative. We must not forget, however, the extenuating circumstances that may be pleaded in her favour. Her position, especially during the first eight years of her reign—with which alone these two volumes deal,—was one of fearful danger and insecurity. She had foes on every side, and her only hope was to play them off against each other, to awaken the jealousy of the Spaniard against the Frenchman, and of the Catholics in her own realm against both. There was a powerful Catholic element in her own population (Mr. Froude appears to us to exaggerate its number when he speaks of it as constituting two-thirds of the population), which always looked with favour upon the claims of her great rival, and whose passive disapprobation might at any moment develop into more active hostility. Her Scotch friends were, after all, but reeds, on which, if she attempted to lean, she soon found them break in her hands. Even Murray, the noblest of them all, committed the grand mistake of advising his sister not to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, unless she could obtain the recognition of her right of succession to the English throne, a measure which would have been fatal both to Elizabeth and to himself. Nor must we forget her devoted attachment to Robert Dudley. Unwise we may deem it to the very verge of insanity, but it was unquestionably real. With equal wisdom and generosity does Professor Kingsley write on this point in *Macmillan's Magazine* for this month. "The key to Elizabeth's strange conduct during these early years seems to be, over and above her debt and poverty, and her pardonable ignorance that her true safety lay in putting herself at the head of the Reformed party, this very simple and human fact—that she was honestly and deeply in love with a man who had been the friend of her youth and the companion of her dangers—that she felt she must not marry him, while, woman-like, she could not give up the hope."

These two rival Queens both suffered from their misplaced love. Perhaps the affection of Mary Stuart for Bothwell is not as inexplicable as that of Elizabeth for Leicester. As Mr. Froude truly says, "Her own nature was altogether higher than Bothwell's; yet courage, strength, and a readiness to face danger and dare crime for their sakes attract some women more than intellect, however keen, or grace, however refined." But in this Elizabeth had the superiority, that while Mary suffered her love

to become a wild passion, which hurried her into sin that in its ultimate consequences brought utter ruin on herself and her cause, her rival, after a long and painful struggle, conquered herself, and sacrificed her inclination at the shrine of that higher duty which she owed to the people and to liberty. The great distinction between these two women is pointed out by Mr. Froude with singular discrimination. "Elizabeth forgot the woman in the Queen, and after her first mortification about Leicester, preserved little of her sex but its caprices. Mary Stuart, when under the spell of an absorbing inclination, could fling her crown into the dust, and be woman all." And in another place:—"Elizabeth could feel like a man an unselfish interest in a great cause; Mary Stuart was ever her own centre of hope, fear, or interest; she thought of nothing, cared for nothing, except as linked with the gratification of some ambition, some desire, some humour of her own, and thus Elizabeth was able to overcome temptations before which Mary fell."

Our author's view of Mary Stuart is not coloured with the faintest tinge of that sentimental tenderness with which she has so often been judged and by which the real facts of the case have been perverted. He is content to let the evidence speak for itself, and does not suffer pity for her melancholy fate to blind him to the real character of a life spent in restless and unscrupulous intrigue, and governed by the one grand passion of deadly hate to Protestantism and freedom. The helpless young widow, whose desolation and weakness ought to have excited the kindest feelings of her English cousin and rival, becomes, when thus fairly represented, a crafty conspirator against Elizabeth's life and throne, whose descent, religion, relative connections, and personal abilities made her a most dangerous foe. Randolph, describing her at the time of her first coming to Scotland, says, "Whatever policy is in all the chief and best practised heads in France, whatever craft, falsehood, or deceit, is in all the subtle brains of Scotland, is either fresh in this woman's memory or she can fette it with a wet finger." Her resolution was equal to any emergency; her ambition never faltered in its purpose, or scrupled at the means necessary to attain its ends; her energy at once surprised her friends and confounded her foes. She could flatter and lie with unblushing effrontery, employing all her charms to lure her victim, and when she had him in her power striking with un pitying severity. She could, on the other hand, display martial ardour that might put to shame her boldest followers, and astonish the world by the celerity with which she could gather an army and strike terror into the ranks of her adversaries. One great advantage she had over her rival, had she known how to employ it. She was a blind devotee of Popery; while Elizabeth never was a Protestant in the true sense of the term, and was only driven by circumstances to assume the position she did in regard to it. This was one cause of her vacillation and consequent weakness, and in this Mary Stuart had the superiority which must always belong to strong conviction and fixed principle. One thing she lacked, and that lack caused her ruin. She had no power of self-restraint. Hence the impatience that could not wait the course of events which were working in her favour—hence the biting sarcasm with which she roused the anger of Elizabeth when the policy of conciliation would better have suited her interests—hence her foolish intimacy with Rizzio—and hence, worst of all, her self-abandonment to Bothwell and murder of Darnley. Mr. Froude's description of the last fearful tragedy is very effective, and is one of the most telling passages in volumes which are full of vigorous and yet chaste and polished writing. Occasionally, indeed, some readers may think it rather dull reading where they have to wade through some Spanish despatches or legal documents, which the author wisely suffers to tell their own tale; but even were these more numerous, they would be amply compensated by the beauty of the narrative into which they are woven. This portion of Mr. Froude's work will certainly add to the high fame he has already won. It shows more power of dealing with his materials and eliciting from them the real truth. There are many opinions advanced in which we do not fully coincide, but we wish to bear our testimony to the great value of a work which promises to tell the story of those times with a fullness, an impartiality, and a dramatic skill with which it has never been told before.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The claims of the monthlies on our space are very considerable, and while we desire to do justice to all, if any seem neglected, let it be understood that it is of their new features and newly-commenced portions of their serial contents that we feel chiefly bound to make report in entering on a new year.

In taking up the *Cornhill*, we will do honour to a

\* *History of England*. By J. A. FROUDE. Vols. VII. and VIII. Longman and Co.



painter-poet,—Mr. J. Noel Paton,—whose work on canvas has long been the admiration and delight of lovers of art. To the names of Mr. Woolner, and Mr. Bell Scott, which occur at the moment, let us add his, as that of one who has cultivated the power of writing noble verse, while perfecting himself in the painter's mode of expressing poetical conceptions. "Ulysses in 'Ogygia'" proceeds from one to whom the favours of Calliope have not been denied. A few lines shall justify our praise.

"So long ago! It seems as many lives  
Had waxed and waned, since, bending to our oars,  
And singing to our singing sails, we swept  
From high Aëtos, down the echoing gulf  
Towards the sunrise; while from many a fane  
Rose the white smoke of sacrificial fires,  
And the wild wail of women—for they knew  
We should return no more. Long years have past,  
Long, weary years. Yet still, when daylight fades,  
And Hesper from the purple heaven looks down,  
And the dim wave moans on the shadowy shore,—  
From out the awful darkness of the woods,  
From out the silence of the twilight air,  
In unforgetten accents fond and low,  
The voices of the dead seem calling me;  
And through the mist of slowly gathering tears  
The faces of the loved revisit me—  
Thine, my Penelope, and his, our child,  
Our fair Telemachus—wearing the dear home smiles  
They wore of old, ere yet the Atreides came,  
Breathing of Eris, to our peaceful shores,  
And our bold hearts blazed up in quenchless fire,  
And irrepressible lust of glorious war."

So the great Odysseus mourns—

"A wanderer, growing old,  
And full of bitter knowledge, best unknown":  
—until he hears "divine Calypso call,"

"Singing the low sweet song he made for her";  
—and answers,—

"Cease, cease, Divine One, in my yearning ear  
Another song is echoing: one more meet  
For me to hearken. Out beneath the stars—  
The old companions of my wanderings—  
Far out at sea, amid the deepening dark,  
The winds are shouting; as a gathering host  
Shouts on the eve of battle; and the gulls—  
Lovers of tempest and mine ancient friends—  
Flit, dive, and scream, and call me by my name;  
While the long surge rolls white upon the shore,  
And my heart tells me that the hour draws nigh."

The illustration by himself which accompanies Mr. Paton's poem has great power, but does not satisfy us. An article on "Publishers before the Art of Printing"—points out that the rarity and costliness of books in the Middle Ages has led to some popular misunderstanding of what was the condition of literature and the activity of the publishing world in ancient Rome: and from its few fact-crowded and interesting pages we are glad to make the following extract:—

"That the Roman populace was not shut out from literature, and even newspapers, by the want of a printing-press, is certain. What their newspapers may have contained, I do not know; but Tacitus tells us that in the provinces, and even in the camp, these papers were read with great activity, every one being anxious to hear what Thraseas had not done—as in our day they are to hear what Louis Napoleon has said, or has not said. The existence of several well-known publishers proves the activity of the book-trade. Dionysius of Halicarnassus speaks of the 'thousands of writers' on the single subject of the early Roman history; and although there is of course hyperbole in his phrase of *μυρίων ἄλλων*, yet even as an hyperbole it indicates a large number. And there is no exaggeration, but a statement meant to be precise, in the notice of the two thousand copies of the pseudo-Sibylline books which Augustus confiscated in Rome alone. Here, also, is a fact which points in the same direction: Pliny laughingly writes to a friend that Regulus has taken into his head to weep ostentatiously for the loss of his son; and no one weeps like him—*luget et nemo*. 'He sets sculptors and painters to work, and composes an oration which he is not content with publicly reciting in Rome, but must enrich the provinces with a thousand copies of it—in *exemplaria transcriptum mille*.' There is one important source of demand which must not be overlooked, I mean for school-books. When Juvenal says that the 'verses which the boy has just conned over on his bench he stands up to repeat,' it is clear that the Roman boys had their lesson-books, which they thumbed, tore, and lost, as their descendants have done. And it is worthy of remark, that in the Roman schools the popular poets were studied; nay, Persius tells us that it was the ambition of poets to be read in schools; and Nero, in whom literary vanity, as we know, was intense, gave express orders that his verses should be given to the boys. But perhaps the strongest indication of this activity is seen in the fact that the library formed an essential part of every house; which is very far from true of houses of our own day, even among the easy classes. . . . The prices tell a similar tale. If books had been costly, they must have been rare; if they had not been cheap, they could not have been common. Thus, on the one hand, the evidence which proves that books must have been abundant, proves that they must have been cheap; and on the other, the evidence, scanty as it is, but decisive, which proves that books were cheap, points to their abundance. A learned Frenchman, who has investigated this point of price, comes to the conclusion that the prices were lower than those in our own day. Let us hear what Martial says. The first book of his Epigrams was to be bought, he tells us, for five denarii (nearly three shillings) elegantly bound; but in a cheaper binding for the people it cost six to ten sestertii (a shilling to one-and-eightpence). His thirteenth book of Epigrams was sold for four sestertii (about eightpence); and he says that half that price would leave a fair profit. . . . The reader doubtless jumps to the conclusion that books were cheap in those days, because authors were not paid. But the reader is rash, and in his rashness wrong. Authors were paid. I do not assert, nor insinuate, that they ever received the sums which our magnificent bibliopoles pay celebrated authors—sums the very mention of which

would, a few years ago, have fluttered the attics of Grub-street to madness. Horace never got a guinea a line for his odes; nor did Petronius receive sixteen thousand pounds for his romance. Livy was not so well paid as Macaulay. But the Roman authors were paid, nevertheless, and were paid sums greater than were usually received long after the invention of printing."

An article on "Sermons," contains some things that all preachers may profitably think about, if they have candid minds, and are simply in earnest to fulfil their calling. But it is in many things unjust. The writer can hardly know the better pulpit of the Nonconformist bodies—though he has written things that are sadly true of them also, as to both the mediocre and the sensational sermon: but certainly there is a large proportion of preachers of good culture, of simple and unaffected manner, and of powers of expression that would be most admirably noticed were they used in any other "profession," of whom it is as far as possible from being true, that, as extempore preachers, they are necessarily involved in "personal display," and are "as much of actors 'as any on the stage.'" But the writer has a seriousness worthy of his theme, and gives good counsel. He knows what a sermon ought to be:

" . . . A message, delivered by a man who believes, in all devout humility, that his utmost honour is to be such a messenger; who, in his noblest inspiration, never forgets that he is only a messenger, the mouthpiece of the Divine Spirit; . . . a discourse, having one clear idea running through it, of which its text should be the exponent and illustration; . . . the outpouring of the preacher's honest heart; . . . [and] intellectual dignity of style it should have—neither common colloquialisms, nor slipshod expressions; but a certain solemn musical flow, which springs naturally out of the high beauty of the subject—that, and no more,—the simplest sentences, terse and succinct, the fewest illustrations, the most careful avoidance of all claptrap appeals to the sentiment, fancy, or emotion of the audience."

Capital articles on "Yorkshire"; on "Shylock in London"—experiences among the money-lenders; and on "Parliamentary Committees," would furnish pleasant quotations had we space. The three tales that have been "going" the last few months are continued—Cousin Phillis growing in sentimental interest, but not equalling its first descriptions of the minister's house and farm-life.

In *Fraser* we have an able paper on "The Highway 'of Nations,'" which bears on the commendation of our Government for acts and implied resolves that proclaim a firm determination to remain rigorously neutral in the unhappy American contest. "Criticism and the Gospel 'History'" is in the spirit of the recent articles on semi-theological subjects by which *Fraser* has become distinguished to ourselves as the representative of a false liberalism and an unconfessed scepticism. The whole article may be judged of from this brief passage:—

"The truth of the Gospel history is now more widely doubted in Europe than at any time since the conversion of Constantine. Every thinking person who has been brought up a Christian and desires to remain a Christian, yet who knows anything of what is passing in the world, is looking to be told on what evidence the New Testament claims to be received. The state of opinion proves of itself that the arguments hitherto offered produce no conviction. Every other miraculous history is discredited as legend, however exalted the authority on which it seems to be rested. We crave to have good reason shown us for maintaining still the one great exception."

We do not at all regret that the theologians and Biblical critics are challenged to such discussions; though we take exception to the insinuation of evidently foregone conclusions on such subjects under the cover of the general literary character of *Fraser*. "The Poetry of 'the Eighteenth Century'" opposes some of the popular opinions concerning that poetic era, and is altogether independent and vigorous. "Japan" is an able vindication of what we think the right view of that question. Mr. Boyd's essay on "Ugly Ducks, or Thoughts on some 'Misplaced Men,'" is but a tepid affair, with little of the interest of his early papers in this periodical. Does he look approvingly on his theologico-ecclesiastical colleagues of the last few months in its pages? A sweet, thoughtful, and heart-moving lyric is "Far Away."

*Blackwood* continues the "Chronicles of Carlingford"—with the curate in sad complications as to Rosa Ellsworth, and "Tony Butler"—full of knowledge of life, and written with great spirit. Next to these the most amusing paper is on "Winchester College and Commoners," which, besides real historical information, contains some good anecdote,—of which one piece, the summary account of a rebellion and a barring-out, may be a golden apple to some story-writer for boys who has knowledge enough to fill up the outlines. Sir E. B. Lytton contributes a singularly well-conceived and clever verse-dialogue between "The Mind and the Body,"—which are represented as having their differences and rancorous strifes notwithstanding their companionship,—till the Mind resolves to depart from its "incarnation of gout and lumbago," and the news goes forth "The Great Man is dead!" But even after death the Mind has to endure the intense mortification of seeing the honours done to its old enemy, the Body; and to wonder at the stupidity of men, who, desiring to commemorate the mind's achievements, make a marble image of the vile tormentor from which it had suffered so much,

—"Hark! they talk of a statue!—of what? not of me? Can they think that my likeness in marble can be!"

A "Letter from Poland: No. IV." gives an example of the means of pacification which Russia has adopted: "It would seem that the danger to which, probably,

General Kreuter alluded, and which we had to fear in travelling through the country, consisted in the chance of meeting with armed bands of peasants, invested by the Russian Government with the functions of police, which they exercise much to the benefit of their own pockets and the detriment of peaceable wayfarers. While all the landed proprietors of the provinces are Poles, the peasantry are for the most part Ruthenian, who have no sympathy with the movement; and who, although by no means attached to the Russian Government, have been easily bribed by the latter, by the prospect of plunder, to side with it. It is only due to the peasantry to say that in many instances they have resisted every temptation, and remained faithful to their masters. One of our motives for visiting the country just at this period was a desire to be present at some of the sales of sequestered property, which were taking place daily. These sales were expressly arranged for the benefit of the peasantry; one of my friends, for instance, who is a Galician as well as a Volhynian proprietor, was called upon to pay to the Russian Government a sum equal to 8,000*z.* for the suppression of the rebellion. As he has carefully abstained from taking part in the movement, the amount of this tax in itself was sufficiently onerous; but lest he should be in a condition to procure that sum at short notice, he was only allowed three days to raise it; and as he was not resident in Volhynia, it was manifestly impossible for him to make the necessary arrangements. In default of prompt payment, the live stock of the proprietor is put up to auction among the peasants, who are thus enabled to purchase their master's horses at a shilling a piece; and merino sheep have been known to sell for as little as three-halfpence each. In other words, the peasantry receive a present of their master's stock, while he is deprived of the means of getting in his crop or working his land, and is still obliged to pay the difference between the trifling amount which his property has realised, and the sum originally demanded by the Government. It would seem, however, from late accounts, that the peasantry are becoming unmanageable and independent in their bearing towards the Government which has thus spoiled them, and complain of being obliged to pay to the Government the tax properly due to the proprietor, in compensation for the land which was originally his, and has by a recent arrangement been transferred to the peasant. Having paid only a nominal sum for their cattle, they now want to get the land for nothing as well; and it is some consolation to the proprietor, who has been robbed of both, to see the thieves fall out. The position of a country gentleman in these provinces is in fact becoming intolerable; not allowed to leave the country, he is constantly subjected to the suspicion of the Government while he remains in it, and too often finds himself at last an unwilling occupant of a dismal cell, or one of a melancholy *cortège* on its way to Siberia. Those who were fortunate enough to procure passports at the commencement of the movement have fled the country; those who were left were in most instances arrested, so that scarcely a property remains tenanted. Any who have been discreet or lucky enough to be left at liberty have been called upon, on the one hand by the Russian, and on the other, by the Polish National Government, to pay heavy contributions. In both instances the payment is compulsory, while the constant presence of armed bands of disorderly peasants, or of Cossacks, renders daily life unsafe. One gentleman, who has been most fortunately circumstanced throughout in comparison with many of his compatriots, assured me that the movement had already been a clear loss to him of 25,000*z.*; and that, in the event of its lasting through another year, he would be a sufferer to a still greater amount."

A closing article on "The European Crisis" is not a very important one; but, after surveying all the threatening elements in the present state of Europe, gives prominence to the Dano-Germanic question; points out that the Germans may easily fall into a trap; and asks, "Would not a war with Germany in defence 'of [Denmark, with Italy and Sweden for allies, and 'England favourable to the cause, be just such an 'opportunity as the Emperor of the French is waiting 'for? If Russia can be kept off by friendly overtures, 'and by the task of pacifying Poland—such a game 'might be neatly played by Napoleon, and the Rhine 'frontier won with less risk than by any other way."

*Macmillan* does not begin a new volume with the new year; but its new year's number is distinguished by a review of Mr. Froude's new volumes, from the pen of Professor Kingsley—a large-minded, noble-hearted review it is, doing justice to Mr. Froude, but also showing that his representation of the character of Queen Elizabeth does not give sufficient prominence to excuses for early faults which he himself admits, and that he indulges so much in his subtle power of unweaving the tangled skein of human motives, that he somewhat confuses his reader, and, against his own sound dictum that "the least subtle explanations of human things are 'usually the most true,' attempts explanations which are unsatisfactory for their very inventiveness and profundity. As a true Protestant Englishman Mr. Kingsley urges, that we 'never lose an opportunity of reminding 'our fellow-countrymen, and especially the young, that 'they must . . . remember that the cause which 'Elizabeth (with whatever weaknesses and inconsistencies) espoused, was the cause of freedom and of 'truth, which has led these realms to glory; the 'cause which Mary (with whatever excuses of early 'education) espoused, was the cause of tyranny and of 'lies, which would have led these realms to ruin.'" Mr. Maurice has some "Christmas Thoughts on Rénan's 'Life of Jesus,'" which commence with the quotation of the greater part of Richter's strangely powerful and never-to-be-forgotten Vision of a Godless World, from the "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," and of which Mr. Carlyle has a translation in the second volume of his *Miscellanies*. Mr. Maurice says the Frenchman, Rénan, has converted this dream into a prophecy; and the simple outcome of his biography is, that *Jesus* is made to cry to us, "Children, you have no Father!" The strong and lofty feeling, the well-chosen and



weighty words, of this brief protest—for it is scarcely more—will make a profound impression on those who by constitution must judge—as Réan's book may most fitly be judged—on moral and æsthetic rather than on historical and critical grounds.—Professor Cairnes, reviewing Mr. Loring's work on "The Neutral Relations of England and the United States," recently published at Boston, writes with the knowledge and the philosophic mind which made his recent treatise so noticeable and influential; but his neutrality is, if such a thing can be, biased and somewhat extreme. Mr. Masson's "Recollections of Three Cities," this month have "The Aberdeen Grammar School—Dr. James Melvin," for their subject; and having heard endless talk from enthusiastic Aberdonians about the said Dr. Melvin, we have immensely enjoyed this paper—as will those who never before heard of him, but can appreciate a really individual character and a fine scholar. The "continuations" in this number are all good—Mr. H. Kingsley's tale being in his best vein, and Mr. Trevelyan's (so report says) Indian Letter very brilliant, most amusingly discursive, and not a little suggestive both by thought and manly feeling.

The *Victoria* opens with "The Queen as Ruler"—a just tribute to the good sense, high virtues, and sincere love of her country and people, which have marked our revered Sovereign throughout her reign. Miss Cobbe's "Day at Adelsburg," contains a good deal more than its title imports—but gives the best account of the impression produced on the sensitive by those wondrous caverns that we have even seen. Mr. Dicey's "Rights and Wrongs of Schleswig-Holstein" is very intelligible—and one ought to be thankful for it: but his sympathies are evidently German, and he does not do justice to all the elements of the history and condition of Schleswig, as distinct from Holstein, and as related to Denmark. We pass by the instalments of the previously commenced contributions, that have been frequently characterised by us. We notice "The Artist's Angel," as a beautiful and pathetic lyric; and a sensible article, to be commended to masters and mistresses, on "The Difficulties of Domestic Service"—from which we take a few sentences.

"The faults of servants are, in the main, also the faults of their employers. Excessive love of dress is constantly brought forward, and no doubt servants do waste money and thought upon it to a shocking degree. But how about mistresses? Do they ever talk to their servants with genuine interest on any other subject? Does it not at least appear to be of the first importance in their eyes? Daintiness in food is another of the crimes of servants. But while they are waiting at table what is the theme of their masters' discourse? Is not the appearance of a tough joint or an ill-seasoned dish, considered a sufficient justification for a perfect storm of indignation? What sort of notion must cooks have of what is essential to the happiness of men? Servants are too fond of gossip. Is the conversation of the 'parlour' so very much higher in character than that of the kitchen? Idleness is another of the stock accusations. Do many of us work at all harder than we are obliged? Telling stories is, we believe, almost universal among servants. Perhaps in this respect, also, we do not set the very best example possible. The petty deceptions, the incessant efforts to appear richer than we are, which servants know all about, and which, indeed, it is part of their business to carry out, fill our households with an atmosphere of deceit, in the last degree destructive of the habit of truthfulness. We may add that the habits of both masters and mistresses before marriage are seldom calculated to prepare them for the not very easy task of directing a household. Men are accustomed to be exacting, and inconsiderate of the comfort and convenience of others; women, unmethodical, unused to authority, and often wholly destitute of the capacity for administration which is essential to the order and good government of even a small establishment."

The *Eclectic* appears, as was intimated last month, with the additional title of "Congregational Review." It is almost entirely a review in the proper sense, containing well-written notices of the recently-published "Life of Dr. A. Reed;" of Mr. Bates's "Naturalist on the Amazon;" of "Cartooniana;" of two books, one English, one German, on Apocalyptic revelations, which are keenly criticised, and in a somewhat off-hand but bright and vigorous manner of writing, are decisively condemned; and then, of Mr. Raleigh's sermons—with much admiration; and of Dr. Buchanan's "Argument from Analogy." One paper is itself criticism and argument more distinguishingly than the rest—that on "The Broad-Church Theory of the Atonement," which maintains its positions with ability and firmness, but without the controversial odium. The paper that calls for most remark is "The Work and the Wants of Congregational Churches." It affirms "that Congregationalism has reached a period of its history the most momentous and critical ever since it has had an existence or power," but that it is also "becoming more and more the sheet anchor of hope for the religious life of the country." Inquiring what is its present work, and what the wants for its better performance, it dwells on the following points: (1) That Congregationalism exists for the assertion of the great principle that the Church of Christ is not an ecclesiasticism; (2) That its special mission is to the thoughtful; (3) On its relation to our citizenship; (4) The need for a sound and elaborate domestic policy:—touching the question of trust-deeds,—the insistence upon the vitality and strength of the "weekly offering" while still maintaining "pewage" as "the backbone of Congregationalism"—the organisation both of the individual church and of the churches, (asking "to what extent, with what safety to the best interests of the freedom of the citizen and freedom of

"conscience, might a modified Presbyterian element be introduced amongst us?") and, finally, the chapel-building movement, and the chapel-filling movement that should accompany it. On all these points a good deal is said that is open to exception, and many Congregationalists will be disposed to deny "the representative character" which the *Eclectic* thinks it would be "affectation not to admit." On the third point—the relation of Congregationalism to citizenship—the writer feels things "to be especially perplexing and critical"; and opposes "the policy recommended by the Liberation Society," though respectfully enough acknowledging its claim to "the most serious discussion and thought." We give our opinion of magazine articles frankly in this general review of periodicals; but do not profess to enter into discussion on the questions they treat. How far the writer of this article really understands the policy he opposes, or is capable of representing it, will readily be judged by our own readers, when we say that it is described as "the renunciation of loyalty to Liberal principles as the guide of electors on the hustings, and at the polling-booth, and simply recommends the acting upon the principle of loyalty to Nonconformist convictions,"—that it is objected that "to avow himself no longer a Liberal, but only a Dissenter, can do nothing to serve us,"—that, "reversing the cry of Edward Miall, we (the writer) would say, let us be loyal to Nonconformity by loyalty to British principles, the principles of freedom and the Constitution,"—and that it is hoped "that Nonconformists will ponder very seriously before they sacrifice their citizen character, and simply proclaim their vote for Salem Chapel at the polling-booth." Much of this is misconception, and the last is poor caricature.

The *Englishwoman's Journal* is strong in its advocacy of the improvement of the social condition of women. It treats of "Political Economy and Christianity," and maintains that they "may walk together in the closest fellowship, the light of wisdom and of tenderness making the way clear before them"; and of Overworked Dressmakers, Female Middle-Class Emigration, Woman's Work in the World's Clothing, "Female Medicine," &c., with a moderate allowance of fiction and poetry, and a chapter on House-building with a view to feminine comfort and ease in house-management. It is a journal always true to its aim.

The *Family Treasury of Sunday Reading*, edited by the Rev. A. Cameron, has abundance of good matter, with a few scraps that we do not much like or think healthful. The author of "The Chronicles of the Schöenberg-Cotta Family," which we recently praised so warmly, commences an excellent story of the Times of Wesley and Whitfield, in the form of a "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan";—and the opening leads us to expect a most truthful picture of a great religious era, worthy of the great gifts and catholic spirit of the writer. Professor Porter's "Visits to Holy and Historic Places in Palestine" will certainly be all that perfect knowledge can make them, and both interesting and very valuable. The other articles are varied in character, the names of Dr. Huntington, of America, and Mr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, being attached to two of them. There are some eight pages given to a "Children's Treasury"—a feature that makes the magazine complete as a family serial for Sundays. There are also an illustration on steel of Moses in the Bulrushes, after Delarocche, and a Panorama of Jerusalem.

Good Words begins the year in great strength and attractiveness. Miss Muloch contributes a paper, in her own fine vein, on "Meadowside House"—or, a Hospital for Sick Children; Mrs. Henry Wood commences promisingly, and in her best manner and taste, a story called "Oswald Cray"; Mr. Gosse gives us the first of a series of papers, "A Year at the Shore," and no one is better fitted to make such studies interesting and delightful; Dr. C. J. Vaughan sends No. I. of "Plain Words on Christian Living," in the simple, effective style of his Doncaster sermons, and probably prepared as such; and the Editor appears as the religious teacher of "Working Men in the Barony Church," showing that he knows well how to present religious truth in the most intelligible forms, with powerful and persuasive words, and with broad and genial feeling. Still there remains the first of Mr. Isaac Taylor's "Personal Recollections"—sure to be a most attractive series, full of genuine interest, and steeped in wisdom and elevated sentiment:—the present, on "The Cornish Coast Sixty Years ago," will excite large expectations amongst the hundreds of thousands who read it:—and further, there is Sir John Herschel on "Weather, and Weather Prophets," and Poetry by Dora Greenwell and Jean Ingelow; and last, not least, a keenly critical and solidly argumentative paper, powerfully and brilliantly written, by Professor Henry Rogers, "On some Recent Speculations touching the Scientific Apotheosis of Man"—a subject on which none living could write with the same fitness to produce popular impression, and at the same time to satisfy the thoughtful and cultivated, as the author of "The Eclipse of Faith." We have not named all the articles; but must not omit to say that Mr. Boyd's "Sudden Sweetening of Certain Grapes" is a very pleasant paper, much better than his contribution to *Fraser* this month, and having some of his freshest and most heart-truthful feeling.

*Christian Work* has again somewhat changed its title and form. We hope it may be increasingly welcome and successful, as the most valuable magazine of information

that comes to the hand of the earnest and catholic Christian labourer. M. de Pressensé's paper on "Paris: its Workmen and Missions"; and Mr. Swan's on "Monogolia and its People," are amongst the most important features of the number. We ourselves do not feel pleased to see biography and reviews introduced; but perhaps it is needful to consult the tastes of those whose only magazine this may be. We again warmly commend it to every Christian family.

Of the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* it must at present suffice to say that the former, so widely and so warmly welcomed, begins with spirit "The Foster Brothers of Doon," a tale of the Irish Rebellion, and gives ten chapters of what will be an exciting and impressive revelation, entitled "Four Years in the Prisons at Rome";—and that the latter, as a magazine for Sunday reading, is of great breadth and variety of interest, equal to its own very best in former years. The coloured illustrations are much above the average in merit.

The *Baptist Reporter* has passed into the hands of Messrs. Heaton and Son, and begins a new series vigorously, and with promise to realise its editor's intention, "to make it a first-class monthly publication." The opening paper, on "The Position and Capabilities of the Baptist Denomination," speaks plainly to its members, and attaches such importance to the distinctive attitude of Baptists, as to see no other course open than that of "maintaining a separate existence as a body, till it can be shown that they have exaggerated the value of their principle, or that they can amalgamate with other bodies without sacrificing it." One or two things are hardly pleasantly said. The innuendo, "We did not make much capital out of the Bicentenary year," might be answered easily and rebukefully. We have pleasure in calling attention to "A Few Words to Religious Dissenters," which are in themselves most pertinent and forcible, and indicate to our great satisfaction what will be the position of the *Reporter* on the question of Freedom for Religion. The magazine further contains a comprehensive survey of all that can be of present interest to members of the denomination, in respect of its condition and work at home and abroad.

The *Scottish Congregational* has a review of Miss Ingelow's Poems, and a dialogue between Moses and Colenso on "The Congregation of Israel." The size of the magazine hardly permits the variety of subjects, or the fulness of treatment, that would give higher and more general interest to its contents. But it has served faithfully Congregationalism in Scotland, and deserves all possible encouragement.

Cassell's *Illustrated Family Paper* has all its customary attractions. Perhaps its fiction is as good as its class of readers demands or will patronise, and needs to have a certain stamp to which other journals have accustomed them. Certainly the "Paper" gives pure and pleasant matter in such way and form as admirably competes with other periodicals that have been mischievous and desolating in their influence. Tales, essays, sketches, scientific scraps, poetry, chess problems, pictorial puzzles, and other varieties of matter, make up a sufficiently enticing bill of fare for the families of the people.

*Every Boy's Magazine* keeps the Messrs. Routledge in high favour with boys;—it is healthy, delightful, and wise. Mr. Ballantyne's "Freaks on the Fells"; Mr. Bennett's "Surprising Adventures of Young Munchausen"; Mr. E. Routledge's "Real Live Hermit"; Mr. Dalton's "Remarkable Travellers," "No. 1. William Adams"; Mr. Kingston's "Uncle Boz"; Mr. Forrest's "Conjuring," with several other things that are very good, make up an incomparable number of this great favourite; which, with its adventure, biography, racy story, fact, fun, and picture, becomes something like a small library to a boy in the course of a year. We had not seen it for some months; but are glad to meet with it again.

Two or three monthlies have reached us too late to be included in the present notice.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ogilvie's Comprehensive Dictionary; Blackie and Son. Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management; W. H. Allen and Co. Dugald Stewart's Outline of Moral Philosophy; W. Allan and Co. Dr. L. Beecher's Autobiography, Vol. I.; The Gentle Life; Hard Cash, 3 Vols.; Sampson Low and Co. Dean Alford's Queen's English; Counsel and Comfort; Strahan and Co. Réan's Life of Jesus; The Negro's Place in Nature; Trübner and Co. Maclaren's Sermons; Macmillan. Dr. Carr's Vowel System of Shorthand; Virtue Brothers. Wee Willie's Wish; Katie Campbell's Protégé; Ronald and Albert; Maclaren. The Brown Book; Saunders, Otley, and Co. The Two Families; Hatchard and Co. Christian Work for Gentle Hands; The Collection Record; Tresidder. Girdlestone's Appeal to Evangelical Clergymen; Wm. Hunt and Co. Clerical Subscription Debate of June 9, 1863; Phipps. Brands Plucked from the Burning; Snow. The Golden Rule; F. Pitman. Missions Apostolic and Modern; Hamilton and Co. Book of Sacred Song; Seeley and Co. The Children's Party; Pity the Little Ones; S. W. Partridge. The Swiss Family Robinson; Simpkin and Co. Spectroscopy; Griffith and Farran. Good Beginnings; Sister's Dreams; Anderson's Holy Catholic Church; Edmund De Pressensé's Reply to Réan; Fairhurst's Chant Book, Third Edition; Elliot Stock. Thy Poor Brother; Jarrold and Sons. Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part Four; Scriptural Paraphrases; The Grade Lesson Book; Longman and Co. F. W. Robertson's Sermons, Fourth Series; Smith, Elder, and Co. Horrors of the Virginian Slave-Trade; Bennett.

SERIALS.—Quarterly.—National; Westminster; British



Quarterly; British and Foreign Evangelical; London; Journal of Sacred Literature; Meliora: Popular Science. Monthly—Our Own Fireside; Christian Observer; Evangelical; Baptist; Mother's Friend; Child's Commentator; Teacher's Offering; Dr. Cumming's Life of Our Lord; Ragged School; Christian Spectator; History of the World, Part II.; The Musical Monthly, Part I.; &c., &c.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The members appointed to make inquiries as to an appropriate site for the Shakspeare memorial—viz., the Duke of Manchester, the Right Hon. William Cowper, her Majesty's Attorney-General, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., William Tite, Esq., M.P., and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, have accepted the trust. Many of the managers of the metropolitan theatres have offered their houses for benefit performances on behalf of the Shakspeare Fund.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. are organising a series of orchestral concerts, of which Herr Manns is to be the conductor.

It is stated that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her high appreciation of the philanthropic labours of the late Dr. Reed, and has ordered a copy of the memoir to be placed in the Royal library. The "Life" has reached a second edition, and there will be simultaneously an American reprint.

Mr. Holman Hunt is painting a picture representing the scene on London-bridge on the night of the illuminations in honour of the arrival of the Princess of Wales. The work, which is not large, and will be exhibited with other pictures by the artist, contains a host of motley incidents.

Mr. Home, of spiritualist celebrity, has opened a studio as a sculptor at Rome, and has only been allowed to stay in that city on condition that he drops his spiritualist practices.

A statue of Oliver Goldsmith was inaugurated at Dublin on Tuesday at noon. The statue was uncovered by the Lord-Lieutenant, who pronounced a glowing panegyric on Goldsmith.

M. Guizot, having completed the six volumes of his Memoirs, is said to be about to publish three other volumes, entitled, "Meditations Religieuses."

The Board of Works are advertising for designs from architects for two new museums, to be erected on part of the land, at South Kensington, recently purchased by the Government, and used in 1862 for the International Exhibition. The *Reader* has reason to believe that the one museum is intended for the Natural History Collections, and the other for the Patent Museum.

Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, who has been in much trouble from pecuniary difficulties, died last week in Middlesex Hospital. He is said to have possessed natural talents sufficient to have raised him to one of the highest places in his noble calling.

THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"Mr. Thackeray's daughters have left London, and are now staying with attached friends at the Isle of Wight, close to Farnesford, the residence of the Poet Laureate. They must have felt deeply the wide and unvarying testimony to the goodness as well as the literary eminence of their father borne on all sides, till it accumulates into such a mountain of evidence to character as bears down and for ever crushes the carping and malignant tongues that never spared Thackeray while he lived. It may safely be said of him that no worthy object ever applied to him for help and was refused; that no worthy person ever came to know that did not love him. The story in which he was engaged when prematurely out of office was from English history, the scene laid in the time of Henry V., if I remember aright the author's own account of it. He had long meditated and planned the story, though he had only finished a part of it."

There is to be a new Unitarian periodical, in place of the defunct *Christian Reformer*. The *Inquirer* says its title will be the *Theological Review: a Journal of Religious Thought and Life*.

The Director of the Observatory at Bologna announces that on the 29th of December last he observed a comet between the constellations of Lyra and Hercules. It has the appearance of a nebula concentrated round a nucleus with a tail not exceeding thirty minutes in length.

Mr. Holman Hunt's celebrated picture, "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," which was exhibited three years ago in the German Gallery, is once more on view at Messrs. Jennings' Gallery, 62, Cheap-side.

THE SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the Shakspeare Memorial Committee was held on Monday afternoon (pursuant to adjournment), at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The meeting was again largely attended. Mr. G. Godwin occupied the chair. Mr. Th. Martin proposed:—

That the report read at the last meeting of the committee be rejected, and that a special committee be appointed to prepare an address to the public, stating the objects the committee had in view.

He did so on the ground that the report had already been published, signed by the secretary. Mr. Bell seconded the motion. Mr. Hepworth Dixon moved, and Mr. Charles Reed seconded, an amendment that they pass to the business of the day. The amendment was lost by 34 to 33. The resolution for the rejection of the report was then carried. Mr. Martin then proceeded to move the second resolution, to the effect that a special committee should be appointed to prepare the draft address; but on an appeal from the Rev. R. Vaughan, withdrew it. Mr. Dixon then detailed some of the arrangements by which the committee intended to celebrate the coming

tercentenary. Arrangements, he explained, were being made with the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting at the Mansion House, over which his lordship was to preside. In the meantime the site committee was going on with its labours, and would shortly be able to report; and it was proposed also to appoint a monument committee. The 300th birthday of Shakspeare was to be celebrated in London, and the committee was to use its influence to obtain a general holiday. There was to be a *soirée* in Westminster Hall, where relics and other things associated with Shakspeare were to be exhibited; and the lyrical compositions of Shakspeare were to be performed in Covent-garden Theatre. This was to be the programme on which they were to go before the public. It was then agreed, on the motion of Dr. Vaughan, that the executive committee should name four gentlemen to confer with four gentlemen to be named at that meeting, jointly to prepare an address to the public presenting the objects of the movement. The following four gentlemen were named accordingly by the meeting:—Dr. Vaughan, Mr. T. Martin, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Mr. Tom Taylor. Some discussion ensued upon the point whether these gentlemen were to be limited in their address to the programme detailed by Mr. Dixon, or to be allowed a general discretion; and it was ultimately agreed, on the suggestion of Dr. Vaughan, that they should be guided by that programme in so far as they should think it desirable.

## Miscellaneous.

EXETER-HALL.—The National Choral Society will shortly give a grand performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah." Principal vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Emma Heywood, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Organist—Mr. John G. Boardman. The band and chorus will consist of 700 performers; the whole under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The report of Mr. Farnall, presented on Monday to the Central Relief Committee, gives the increase of paupers for the seven days preceding the 2nd inst. at 2,830,—the return including, as usual, the whole of the twenty-seven Unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts. On the 2nd inst. in these Unions there were altogether 136,719 recipients of parochial relief.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The matriculation examination for the University of London was commenced on Monday in the Civil Court, Leeds Town Hall, under the auspices of the West Riding Educational Board, and will be continued through the week. The university is represented by the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., as sub-examiner. Twenty-four candidates have presented themselves for examination, coming from Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Otley, Scarborough, Tadcaster, Thirsk, Wetherby, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bury, Accrington, and Wigan.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MAIDEN QUARTER SESSIONS.—At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions for Westmoreland, opened at Appleby on Monday week, the chairman announced the gratifying fact that the calendar was blank. There was not a single prisoner for trial. He complimented the county upon this immunity from crime even in the hardest times. At the sessions for Carmarthen on Wednesday last, the chairman communicated to the grand jury the pleasing announcement that the calendar did not contain the name of a single prisoner for trial, and complimented the county on the absence of crime even in the most trying times.

THE "ANGLIA" GALWAY MAIL-STEAMER.—Our readers will remember the grounding of the Galway mail-steamer *Anglia* on the Black Rock, in Galway Bay, on the 10th of November last, by which, though fortunately no lives were lost, yet enough of damage was sustained by the steamer to bring her case within the jurisdiction of a commission appointed by the Board of Trade to make inquiry into such accidents. The inquiry was commenced on Wednesday, when the officers on board the ship were examined, some of whom had only sailed in the *Anglia* for that voyage; but all united in giving Captain Prowse, the commander of the steamer, the highest character for caution in anticipation of an accident and coolness when it arrived. The inquiry closed on Thursday, when the court, though blaming Captain Prowse somewhat for running into the harbour in the night-time, returned him his certificate.

ATTACKED BY DOGS.—On Saturday afternoon John Simpson, foot-postman between Berwick and Foulden, had a narrow escape from being worried by two dogs which attacked him on the turnpike between Lamberton-toll and Marshal-meadows. Simpson, who has had the misfortune to lose an arm, was walking sharply towards Berwick at the place stated, when he met a number of ladies from Marshal-meadows, who were accompanied by two large dogs said to have been brought from the Canary Islands. He had a plaid flung over his shoulders, and one end of it as it waved behind him attracted the dogs' attention. At first little notice was taken of what seemed to be the dogs' playfulness; but soon their ire was aroused, and after seizing the plaid they set upon Simpson, and shortly he was at their mercy. Having only one hand, he could offer but a very feeble resistance, and the efforts of the ladies, by calling upon the dogs to induce them to desist, seemed to add to their ferocity. Thus matters went on. Simpson was thrice dragged to the ground by the infuriated animals, his clothes were torn, and he had sustained five severe bite

wounds in various parts of his body, when fortunately the noise of the ladies and the dogs brought a man who had been cutting sods to the rescue, and with a spade the brutes were beaten off, and Simpson was saved from a most horrible mangling, which at one time seemed inevitable. He was brought home, and has since been under surgical treatment, and we are glad to learn that he is recovering.—*Berwick Advertiser*.

LORD STANLEY ON OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—On Thursday Lord Stanley distributed the prizes at Manchester to the successful candidates who had passed the Oxford examinations in that city. In afterwards addressing the meeting upon the general question of public examinations he spoke favourably of the system, and denied that they upheld the system of cramming; because, although parents who had never themselves been educated might be imposed upon, it was impossible for the examiners to be deceived, and the test was therefore a fair one. Although until the present year the number of candidates had gone back rather than increased, that was no proof of failure, and this year the numbers had been larger than they ever were before, and the number of those having successfully passed being larger, it showed that previous defeats had only stimulated the students to renewed exertions.

OPENING OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY.—The railway from Charing-cross to London-bridge was formally opened to the public on Monday. The train service was performed throughout the day with very admirable punctuality. The trains at present are timed to perform the journey between Charing-cross and London-bridge in ten minutes, but it is quite obvious they can do it in much less; and, indeed, from London-bridge to Hungerford-bridge the journey occupies no more than five minutes. At the south side of Hungerford-bridge the imperfect character of the arrangements in the Charing-cross station necessitated many stoppages. The officers at the different stations represented that the traffic on Monday was good, and exceeded their expectations; most of the trains were full. The larger number of passengers appeared to be to the West end: which may be accounted for by the want of facility of access to Charing-cross. The Blackfriars-road station was much less used than it may be expected to be hereafter. The line itself elicited from those who passed over it expressions of unqualified admiration. The solidity of its construction, and the perfect manner in which the rails were laid, formed the theme of many observations. The new Hungerford-bridge was also admired as an admirable piece of engineering skill. At present no arrangements appear to have been effected for the entrance of South-Western passengers or trains to Charing-cross, though there is a promise that South-Western traffic shall be carried to London-bridge after the 1st of February. Neither is there any communication between the Charing-cross line and the Brighton for the passage of either Brighton or Crystal Palace traffic. Passengers at Charing-cross who may wish to join Brighton or Crystal Palace trains at London-bridge will have to change carriages.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of the convocation of the university was held on Thursday in the great hall at Burlington House, for the purpose of filling up one of the vacancies in the senate caused by the death of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., and the resignation of Dr. Charles James Foster, lately in connection with the Liberation Society, but who has just left for New Zealand. The senate of the University of London is composed of thirty-six fellows, of whom the Crown directly nominates three-fourths, but fills up vacancies in the remaining fourth by selecting one from a list of three names elected *toties quoties* by convocation. It has hitherto been the invariable practice to appoint to the vacant seat that one of the three submitted upon whom falls the majority of votes. On the present occasion the following three gentlemen sought the suffrages of convocation:—Walter Bagehot, M.A., the editor of the *Economist*; Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.A., fellow and member of the University College; and Myles William Patrick O'Reilly, B.A., M.P. The following was the result of the poll:—Fowler, 256; Bagehot, 61; Major O'Reilly, 18. Dr. Storrar then moved—

That it be an instruction to the annual committee to take advantage of any opportunity which may present itself of co-operating with the senate in their efforts to obtain a suitable edifice for the university.

Mr. John Robson, B.A., seconded the motion, and said he felt quite sure that the annual committee would be happy to comply with the recommendation. Mr. W. Shaen, the clerk of the convocation, said there was at the present moment a scheme before Government for the disposal of the land on which Burlington House stood, and if that scheme were carried out it would be extremely perilous to the university. Unless the members of the university continued to press their claims upon Government they would soon find themselves in a far worse position than now. It was part of the scheme that a thoroughfare should be cut between the two wings of Burlington House. The scheme entirely ignored the necessities of the university, and he was quite sure that convocation would be wise in adopting the motion, not only on account of the necessities of the case, but also because there was reason to believe that their claims, if properly pushed, might be recognised. Several members spoke in support of the policy of the resolution, and contended that the university would not have been in its present condition if it had been treated with ordinary and decent consideration by the Government. The Scottish, Irish, and English universities had obtained liberal assistance from Government, while the



University of London had always been kept on a starving allowance. The motion was unanimously adopted, and, after the transaction of some further business, the meeting separated.

### Gleanings.

What is that which never asks any questions, but requires many answers? The street-door.

Why can't the boots at an hotel be a good Churchman? Because he's an inn-dependent.

On Wednesday last the new act of Parliament for flogging garotters was first put in force in Horse-monger-lane Gaol.

Why is the treadmill like a true convert? Because its turning is the result of man's conviction.

Why is conscience like the check-string of a carriage? Because it is an inward check on the outer man.

A recently-married gentleman was heard to declare that he was then as happy as the day was long. Rather unfortunately, however, he happened to be speaking on the twenty-first of December.

A stone obelisk twenty-seven feet high, with a white cross at the top, is to mark the resting-place of the late Lord Elgin, under a Himalayan oak in Dhurmsala Churchyard.

The lake of Thrasymene, on the border of which Hannibal gained one of his greatest victories, is about to be dried up by a company, who purpose to utilise the land.

A practical joker having received several blows with a stick without showing any resentment, was asked how he could suffer such an insult to pass without notice. "Pooh!" replied he, "I never trouble my head with anything that passes behind my back."

"Oh, father, I've just seen the blackest nigger that ever was!" said a little urchin, as he came running into the house. "Why, how black was he, Ned?" asked papa. "Oh, he was as black as black can be. Why, father, charcoal would make a white mark on him!"

The present royal family of Prussia is one of the largest in Europe, counting no fewer than fifty-one members, including the branches of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, incorporated by decree of March 20th, 1850, with the main line.

A JUST RETORT.—A preacher of small intellect, depending more on the power of sanctimonious long faces for a passport through life, than for any important good he could accomplish, rebuked a brother for his social fireside, and perhaps some frivolous conversation. "Brother," replied, "I keep my nonsense for the fireside, while you give yours from the pulpit."

CURIOUS PUZZLE.—A farmer died, possessed of seventeen ploughs and three sons. He left, by his will, half of the ploughs to the eldest son; one-third to the second son; one ninth to the third son. The executors were puzzled; but an adjoining farmer undertook to make a division, so that each son should have more than he was entitled to by the will. He added a plough of his own to the seventeen—making eighteen. Then the first son had half—nine; second son, one-third—six; third son one-ninth—two. Thus each son took more than he was entitled to by the father's will; and then the farmer who made the division took his own plough back again.

TIT FOR TAT.—A young Englishman, while at Naples, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies, by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there, his snuff-box was stolen from him. The next day, being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend—"There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is he not a sharper?"—"Take care," said the other, "that man is of the first quality."—"I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff-box again; I'll go and ask him for it."—"Pray," said his friend, "be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered, "There," said he, "I have brought back your snuff-box." "Well, how did you obtain it?" "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, "I did not wish to make a noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it."

PARENTAGE OF EMINENT PERSONS.—Turner was the son of a barber; Albert Durer, of a goldsmith; Gainsborough, of a clothier; Barry and Romney, of builders; Sir Joshua Reynolds, of a clergyman. There is scarcely a trade or a profession but can boast of being the cradle of men of unusual attainments; and in some instances the same branch of industry can point to various sons who have excelled in most opposite pursuits. Gardeners can point to the Tradescants of one century, and Allan Cunningham of the next. Butchers may urge that the materialism of their calling has not precluded them from rearing sons of the most imaginative intellects, such as Akenside, Defoe, and Kirke White; or of the most consummate political ability, as in the example of Thomas Wolsey. It is deemed likely, too, that the father of Shakespeare turned butcher when his fortune changed. Doctor Isaac Watts and Chatterton were the sons of schoolmasters. Book-sellers will rejoice over Dr. Johnson, watchmakers over John James Rousseau, shoemakers over Hans Christian Andersen, than whom no one has written more graceful fairy tales for children; hatters will deem their annals relieved by the name of W. Collins, poet; chandlers by that of Benjamin Franklin;

distillers will think of Wilkes; drapers of Isaac Barrow, the mathematician, and instructor of Newton, and of Alexander Pope; jewellers of Francis Grose, and the antiquary, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others.—*Builder.*

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.—This mystery, which has puzzled the French more than anything else, has at last, it is said, been cleared up. A number of private letters of Benjamin Franklin, written from Paris when he was there as representative of the insurgent colonies, have, it appears, just been published in America, and one of them says that the Duke de Richelieu told him, as a profound State secret, that the man in the iron mask was an illegitimate son of the Queen of France (Anne d'Autriche), wife of Louis XIII., and of the Duke of Buckingham, born during her separation from the King; and that it was to prevent her shame from being known, and from the dread of the trouble it would have occasioned in the country, that the wily Cardinal Richelieu had the child condemned to perpetual confinement, and his face covered with a mask of iron. It has always been suspected by historians that this mysterious personage was the child of Buckingham and Anne; but nothing like authentic proof of the fact could be obtained. Franklin's statement is held to set the matter at rest, and it is hardly necessary to say it has been received with the liveliest interest.

AN ANTIQUARIAN PUZZLE.—Dean Swift had successfully shown how a choice of words and their arrangement might make plain English look exceedingly like Latin. The idea was carried out further by some wicked wit, who, aided by a clever engraver, produced, in 1756, a print called "The Puzzle," which has never been surpassed in its peculiar style:—

BENE  
A.T.H. TH. ISST  
ONERE. POS. ET  
H. CLAUD. COS TER. TRIP  
E. SELLERO  
F. IMP  
IN. GT. ONAS. DO  
TH. HL  
S. C.  
ON. SOR  
T. I. A. N. E.

"This curious inscription is humbly dedicated," says its author, "to the penetrating geniuses of Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and the learned Society of Antiquaries." The first, fourth, sixth, and three concluding lines, are particularly happy imitations of a Latin inscription. It is, however, a simple English epitaph; the key, published soon afterwards, tells us:—"The inscription on the stone, without having regard to the stops, capital letters, or division of the words, easily reads as follows:—'Beneath this stone reposes Claud Coster, tripe-seller, of Impington, as doth his consort Jane.'"

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTH.

PENNY.—Jan. 5, at 4, Nugent-villas, Kingsdown, Bristol, the wife of Mr. Samuel Penny, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

FORSTER—MAYHEW.—Dec. 25, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Raven, Mr. Wm. James Forster, of Jersey, to Miss Anna E. Mayhew, Ipswich.

PERCY—KERRY.—Dec. 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Rish-angley, by the Rev. George Harris, Mr. J. H. Percy, Eye, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Kerry, of Burston, Norfolk.

HAYWARD—DUTTON.—Dec. 26, at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Mr. Joseph Hayward, of Alton, to Miss Mary Dutton, of Wotton-under-Edge.

GEH—REDDY.—Dec. 26, at the Independent Chapel, Wickwar, by the Rev. J. Cort, of Lodge-street Chapel, Bristol, Mr. F. J. Geh, to Miss E. Reddy, daughter of Mr. G. Reddy, of Wickwar.

GREEN—GILL.—Dec. 26, at Old Market Chapel, Bristol, Mr. Edward Green, late of Wincanton, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Gill, of Old Market-street, Bristol.

CREESE—BAILEY.—Dec. 26, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. A. Pratt, William Charles, eldest son of Mr. W. Creese, of Badminton, to Phedora, daughter of Mr. Bailey, of Newtown, St. Philip's.

MILLARD—NOBLE.—Dec. 26, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. A. Pratt, Charles Millard, to Sarah Ann Noble, both of Kingsland-road, St. Philip's.

WILKINS—RIDDIFORD.—Dec. 28, at Kingsland-road Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. T. Thatcher, of Frampton Cotterell, Mr. George Wilkins, jun., of Clarence-road, Bristol, to Hester, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Riddiford, of Frampton Cotterell.

WILKINS—RIDDIFORD.—Dec. 28, at Kingsland-road Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. T. Thatcher, of Frampton Cotterell, Mr. Joseph Wilkins, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Riddiford, of Frampton Cotterell.

LEADBETTER—MIDDLEMAS.—Dec. 31, at Victoria-street Chapel, Blackpool, by the Rev. R. B. Redman, Mr. Thos. Leadbetter, of Fleetwood, to Miss Janet Middlemas, of Blackley.

GAY—COE.—Jan. 2, at Counterslip Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, Esq., only son of Mr. Esau Gay, to Emma Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. C. S. Coe, both of Bristol.

CHAPMAN—MARPLES.—Jan. 7, at Hanover-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. Dr. Falding, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Larom, Mr. Samuel Chapman, to Mrs. Elizabeth Marples, both of Sheffield.

HOLMES—JAMES.—Jan. 7, at the Congregational Chapel, College-street, Petersfield, by the Rev. J. Gooby, Mr. J. Q. A. Holmes, of Bristol, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. T. James, of Petersfield.

BANKS—MOORE—MOORE—CHAFFER.—Jan. 11, at Victoria Chapel, Blackpool, by the Rev. R. R. Redman, Mr. R. Banks, to Miss Emma Moore; also, Mr. Edwin Moore, to Miss Sarah Chaffer, all of Blackpool.

#### DEATHS.

THOMSON.—Jan. 3, Walter Francis, twin son of Mr. J. M. Thomson, of 13, Percy-circus, Holford-square, Pentonville, aged fourteen.

PAMPHILON.—Jan. 4, at his residence, Kingston-on-Thames of bronchitis, Mr. James Staines Pamphilon, late of Sherrard-street, Regent-street, London, and of Throgmorton-street, City, aged seventy years. His end was peace in Christ.

BROWN.—Jan. 6, at Rutland-street, Edinburgh, Catherine Scott, wife of John Brown, M.D.

COMBE.—Jan. 7, at Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, B. Combe, Esq., police magistrate of Southwark, aged seventy-four.

FISON.—Jan. 7, at Margate, Elizabeth Ritohie, the beloved daughter of the Rev. Thos. Fison, Hendon.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 7, Ellen Ada, daughter of the Rev. John Thompson, of Radcliffe Bridge, near Manchester.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 6.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,164,260	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	8,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,514,260
	£28,164,260		£28,164,260

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,957,189
Reserve .....	8,306,816	Other Securities ..	22,432,783
Public Deposits .....	10,001,982	Notes .....	7,440,000
Other Deposits .....	13,052,604	Gold & Silver Coin	682,494
Seven Day and other			
Bills .....	604,044		
	£41,518,446		£41,518,446

Jan. 7, 1864.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HYSTERIC AND OTHER FITS.—These Pills exert the most beneficial influence over the brain and nerves; and, therefore, are the safest and surest remedies for all disorders of those vital organs. Few diseases were more unmanageable than hysteria, convulsions, and similar fits until trial was made of Holloway's Pills, which proved able, at once to control the morbid irritation, and very rarely failed to carry the patient steadily on to health and strength. Epileptic seizures springing from scrofulous taints, are especially amenable to this treatment, which eradicates this cause. The pills should be taken in doses calculated to act energetically on the bowels; the diet should be digestible, nutritious and plainly cooked. Pastry and spirits should be altogether avoided.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The supply of English wheat fresh up this morning was small, but we have increased arrivals from Baltic ports. The inquiry was less active than last week, and English wheat realised slowly the prices of Monday last. Foreign wheat was held with firmness, and the business done was small, at previous prices. Flour sold to a moderate extent, and without alteration in value. Peas and beans were a dull sale, at late rates. The demand for barley was slow, and prices were just supported. Arrivals of oats are liberal. The trade being inactive, only finest samples could be sold without decline, and most descriptions were 6d per qr lower. We have a few fresh arrivals of cargoes for orders on the coast, and late prices are maintained for all articles.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

For the time of year, the supply of foreign beasts and sheep on offer in our market to-day was tolerably good. Sales progressed slowly, at depressed currencies. The receipts of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were on the increase, and their general quality was prime. The beef trade was inactive, at, compared with Thursday, a decline in the quotations of 4d per cwt. Compared with Monday last, the fall was 2d per cwt. The top figure for the best Scots and crosses was 6s per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,200 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; from Scotland, 481 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 90 oxen and heifers. Although the show of sheep was only moderate, the mutton trade, owing to large arrivals of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall, was somewhat heavy. Prime small Downes changed hands on rather lower terms, and all heavy breeds of sheep gave way fully 2d per cwt. The highest value of Downes was 6s per cwt. Calves met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, prime veal was 2d per cwt dearer than on Monday last. The pork trade was heavy, and prices were not supported.

#### Per cwt. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6	3	10	Prime Southdown	5	10	6	0
Second quality	4	0	4	4	Lambs	0	0	0	0
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	8	Lgo. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0	Prime small	4	8	5	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	10	4	4	Large hogs	3	8	4	0
Second quality	4	6	5	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	6
Fr. coarse woolled	2	5	8						

Stuckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 11.

Very large supplies of meat having come to hand from Scotland and the North and West of England, the trade here has become in a most depressed state, and prices generally have declined fully 4d per cwt.

#### Per cwt. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	2	3	6	Small pork	4	0	4	4
Middling ditto	3	8	5	10	Inf. mutton	3	6	4	0
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2	Middling ditto	4	2	4	4
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	4	3	10	Veal	3	10	4	8

#### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

TEA.—The amount of business done has been to a very limited extent, and the few dealings reported have been at about late prices.

SUGAR.—The amount of business done has been to a small extent, but full rates are demanded by holders for superior qualities of West India. In the refined market quotations are without material change.

COFFEE.—The demand in this market for colonial descriptions has been moderately active, and quotations have been well supported.

RICE.—A more active business has been experienced for exportation, and, generally speaking, prices have shown an upward tendency.



**PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 11.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 441 firkins butter, and 2,489 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 11,831 casks butter, and 140 bales and 230 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a fair amount of business transacted last week, at higher prices, holders remaining very firm, particularly for the finest quality, expecting that owing to the very short stocks both of Irish and foreign prices must experience a further improvement. Foreign met a fair sale, at 4s to 8s per cwt advance. The bacon market ruled quiet, without alteration to be noticed in prices during the week.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 11.—These markets continue to be fairly supplied with home-grown potatoes by railway, but the receipts by water-carriage have fallen off. Nearly all qualities move off steadily, at full currencies. Yorkshire Regents 80s to 90s, ditto Flukes 95s to 110s, ditto Rocks 60s to 70s, Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents 55s to 80s, ditto Rocks 50s to 60s, Kent and Essex Regents 60s to 80s per ton.

**WOOL, Monday, Jan. 11.**—Since our last report the transactions in our market for home-grown wool have been only moderate, and the inquiry for export to the continent is on a very limited scale. From the circumstance that the stocks in hands of the manufacturers are trifling, holders, generally, are firm in their demands, and prices continue to be steadily supported.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Jan. 9.**—The trade for flax continues very firm, at the full rates of this day week. Riga 51½ to 65½, St. Petersburg 43½ to 50½, Egyptian 21½ to 55½ per ton. In hemp an increased business is doing, on higher terms; clean Russian qualities command 39½ to 42½ 10s per ton. Jute is steady, at 11½ 10s to 33½ per ton. Coir goods are steady in price; and rope may be had at 24½ to 30½, and fibre at 24½ to 30½ per ton.

**SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 11.**—There was an improved trade for seeds of all descriptions, and there is now a fair supply of the new English crop offering of various qualities, which found buyers at prices fully equal to Monday last. White cloverseed was steady. Trefou was inactive without change in value. Canaryseed was a slow sale.

**OIL, Monday, Jan. 11.**—Lined oil sells slowly, and prices vary from 35s to 35s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is firmer, and the present quotation is at 43s to 43s 6d per cwt for foreign refined, and 40s 6d to 41s for brown. For cocconut there is a fair demand, and prices rule firm. In other oils there is but little doing. French spirits of turpentine command 74s per cwt. Rosin is rather more money. American refined petroleum is 11d to 1s 11½d per gallon.

**COALS, Monday, Jan. 11.**—Huttons, S.S., 25s 6d; Eden Main, 21s; Lambtons (ex barge), 25s 6d.—Fresh ships, 25.

**TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 11.**—The tallow trade is rather quiet to-day, and prices are somewhat lower. P.Y.O. is quoted at 41s 9d to 42s per cwt on the spot. Town tallow moves off steadily and realises 41s 8d net cash. Rough fat commands 2s 1½d per cwt.

## Advertisements.

### PERFECTION of MECHANISM.

"As engineers we can say that it really approaches much nearer the perfection of mechanism than any other example of clock-work we have yet seen on anything like the same large scale."—Engineer, Aug. 15, 1862.

Clocks by the first artists of the day for the drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting-house, musical, and astronomical. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks (free by post for two stamps) with descriptions and prices, enables those who live in any part of the world to select a clock. Also a short pamphlet on Cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. Prize Medal and honourable mention in classes 33 and 15. J. W. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

TEETH!  TEETH!

### MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

**OSTEO EIDON** (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

**MESSRS. GABRIEL,**  
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS  
(Diploma, 1815).

27 HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;  
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;  
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and  
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

### TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street (Established 1820), direct attention to a new and patented improvement in Artificial Teeth, by which a GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE is substituted for the metals and soft-absorbing agents generally used. By this system all Stumps and Loose Teeth are carefully protected, avoiding extraction or any painful operation. They are self-adhesive, defy detection, and insure an amount of comfort hitherto unattainable without the use of metals and unsightly ligatures. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

### SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

### ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE,** which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringing Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, TWENTY-FOUR THICK-NESSES** of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvetrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

**A CHILD** can easily wring out a tubful of Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

**THE Saving of Garments every year will pay for one of HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent).** It is in reality a CLOTHES-SAVER! a TIME-SAVER! and a STRENGTH-SAVER! Price 30s. delivered free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

**WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent) LACE CURTAINS** can be "done up" beautifully. No twisting and tearing and no mending required. Price 30s. with Cog-wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Active Canvassers wanted in every town.

### MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER** has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentees: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS of HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER:—

"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation. FREDERICK VERMANN, Consulting and Analytical Chemist, London, April 11, 1863."

Every packet of "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder" contains Harper Twelvetrees' signature. Sold in penny packets everywhere. Manufactory: Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

**THE LACE-DRESSER to Her MAJESTY** the Laundress of Buckingham Palace, the Dyers to the Queen, and the Laundresses to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, find BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH unequalled by any other. Wholesale agent, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; O. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

### NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 15s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

**IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE** of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Eleven years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

**KITCHEN RANGES! KNIFE-CLEANERS! CRINOLINE PROTECTORS! Trouble, labour, and money saved by consulting "The Best Catalogue of Modern Inventions." Post free.**

London: Brown Brothers, 43, Cranbourn-street, W.C.

### PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

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